The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV.—NO. 4097. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1864. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE ELECTIONS.

New-York Eight Thousand Union Majority.

Positive Union Gain of Seven Congressmen.

For Lincoln and Johnson—New-England, New-York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, the Northwest, and the Pacific Coast, casting 213 Electoral Votes.

For the Chicago Platform Candidates—Kentucky, New-Jersey, and Delaware, casting 21 Votes.

Mr. Lincoln's Majority in the Electoral College, 192.

A Two-thirds Union Majority in the Thirty-ninth Congress.

The State—Reported and Estimated.

	Lincoln.		McClellan.
Chautauqua	4,800	New-York	36,857
Allegany	3,000	Kings	5,003
Orleans	1,400	Albany	2,700
Monroe	1,050	Richmond	1,540
Columbia	200	Schoharie	1,922
Delaware	1,000	Ulster	800
Suffolk	400	Rensselear	100
Livingston	1,500	Erie	312
Cortland	2,000	Queens	1,500
Onondaga	2,500	Seneca	500
Broome	1,800	Schenectady	45
Wayne	1,800	Sullivan	700
Madison	2,644	Westchester	1,567
Orange	200	Rockland	845
Genesee	1,300	Putnam	400
Oswego	2,500	Green	800
Franklin	1,150	Montgomery	200
St. Lawrence	7,000		
Chenango	1,350		55,791
Herkimer	1,000		
Oneida	1,157		
Wyoming	1,579		
Cayuga	3,116		
Steuben	1,500		
Washington	2,300		
Jefferson	2,707		
Cattaraugus	2,200		
Essex	1,000		
Lewis	600		
Ontario	1,348		
Saratoga	1,200		
Schuyler	500		
Tioga	800		
Tompkins	1,500		
Yates	1,000		
Otsego	600		
Warren	500		
Dutchess	550		
Niagara	593		
Clinton	200		
Chemung	200		
Fulton and H	200		
Total	62,944		

THE COUNTY TICKET.

The Full Vote of the Various Candidates.

TOTAL VOTE FOR SHERIFF BY WARDS.

Wards.	Farmer.	Kelly.	Connolly.
1.(1 district to hear from)	960	155	445
2	189	133	181
3	219	138	354
4	340	1,203	1,092
5.(2 districts to hear from)	820	632	960
6	294	2,671	648
7	1,216	2,177	1,639
8	1,570	1,516	1,336
9	3,605	2,320	1,100
10	1,724	1,517	568
11.(2 districts to hear from)	1,931	2,699	2,042
12	1,233	1,595	1,057
13	1,254	1,344	1,143
14	756	3,107	1,075
15	2,013	1,486	564
16	3,052	2,092	1,214
17	3,602	2,640	2,107
18	2,608	2,324	1,826
19	1,891	1,737	1,724
20.(3 districts to hear from)	2,620	1,955	2,706
21.(4 districts to hear from)	2,425	2,780	1.108
22	2,228	1,162	2,839
Total	36,680	37,383	37,728
Kelly's majority			703

THE VOTE FOR COUNTY CLERK.

Wards.	Thompson.	Genet.	Conner.
1	159	980	468
2	42	146	212
3	206	294	174
4	335	984	1,327
5	893	647	1,141
6	191	1,886	1,675
7	1,061	1,713	2,349
8	1,393	1,444	1,546
9	3,347	1,969	1,611
10	1,535	1,197	1,190
11	1,843	2,069	3,021
12	1,065	1.023	1,598
13	1,056	1,173	1.504
14	713	2,987	1,353
15	1,914	1,299	931
16	2,765	1,787	1,353
17	3,283	4,043	2,914
18	2,473	1,360	3,655
19	1,461	1,165	2,568
20	2,750	2,459	2,889
21	2.340	1.300	2,041
22	2,042	1,422	2,710
Totals	32,869	33,367	38,150

Conner over Genet, 4,783.
Conner over Thompson, 5,281.
Genet over Thompson, 498.

COUNTY TICKET ELECTED.

Sheriff—John Kelly, Tammany Democrat.

County Clerk—Wm. C. Conner, Opposition Democrat.

City Judge—Abram D. Russell, Tammany Democrat.

District Attorney—A. Oakey Hall, Union Democrat.

Supervisor by election—John Fox, Tammany Democrat.

Supervisor by appointment—Andreas Willmann, Union.

Coroners—John Wildey, Tammany Democrat; Wm. C. Gover, Tammany Democrat; Robert Gamble, Tammany Democrat; Wm. Schirmer, Tammany Democrat.

THE AGGREGATE VOTE FOR CORONERS.

James W. Ranney	33,242
John Collins	33,377
Alexander Wilder	32,370
Louis Naumann	34,434
Wm. Schirmer	35,540
Robert Gamble	39,453
John Wildey	37,174
Wm. C. Gover	39,905
Philip O'Hanlon	23,043
Philip Merkle	27,381
Owen Keenan	25,617
Wm. O'Donnell	10,368

VOTE ON CITY JUDGE BY WARDS.

Wards.	Stewart.	Russell.	Howe.
1	293	1,626	210
2	175	216	96
3	217	365	94
4	338	1,314	469
5	974	1,104	783
6	272	2,418	786
7	1,162	2,815	951
8	1,578	2,077	1,070
9	3,549	2,849	793
10	1,591	1,801	439
11	1,816	3,283	1,914
12	1,072	1,736	642
13	1,084	1,765	778
14	563	2,456	723
15	2,014	1,254	429
16	2,809	2,464	575
17	3,281	5,230	1,439
18	2,428	2,787	860
19	1,869	2,203	1,152
20	2,781	3,056	1,448
21	3,036	2,617	860
22	2,325	2,543	1,177
Total	35,227	47,979	17,689

Russell's majority, 12,752.
Five Districts to hear from.

VOTE FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY BY WARDS.

Wards.	Milliken.	Hall.	Wards.	Milliken.	Hall.
1	147	1439	12	1192	2483
2	174	327	13	1120	2615
3	56	213	14	731	4112
4	325	2206	15	2010	2028
5	881	1707	16	2687	3339
6	224	2263	17	3478	6539
7	1127	3597	18	3815	2447
8	1439	2959	19	1823	3239
9	3012	3012	20	2418	5380
10	1544	1544	21	2302	3673
11	1900	5010	22	2305	3820
				32,800	65,991

Hall's majority, 33,191.

VOTE FOR SUPERVISOR BY WARDS.

	Millman.	Fox.	Repper.
1	127	2,028	106
2	155	157	77
3	201	415	72
4	362	1,682	585
5	859	1,211	567
6	289	2,824	553
7	855	2,754	613
8	1,432	1,999	1,151
9	3,340	2,407	1,216
10	1,622	1,327	1,027
11	1,742	2,460	2,869
12	1,198	1,519	911
13	1,015	1,484	1,193
14	624	2,855	860
15	1,479	1,104	438
16	2,465	2,577	654
17	3,195	3,740	3,056
18	1,561	2,468	1,097
19	1,524	1,739	1,282
20	2,363	2,319	2,106
21	2,413	3,108	642
22	2,131	1,912	1,868
Totals	30,752	44,109	22,983

Fox over Millman 13,357
Millman over Repper 7,769

Congressional Vote in the City.

FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

	Walsh.	Jones.	Bryant.
First Ward*	744	1,239	87
Second Ward	169	280	20
Third Ward	169	243	159
Fourth Ward	1,309	1,154	151
Fifth Ward	959	919	120
Sixth Ward	687	2,846	98
Eighth Ward	1,374	2,666	458
Total	5,411	9,659	1,693

Jones' plurality, 4,248.

*One District not heard from.

FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

	T. D. N. Taylor.	I. D. Wm. B. McClay.	Union. E. B. Ellery
Seventh Ward	2,548	1,531	933
Tenth Ward	1,785	557	1,475
Thirteenth Ward	1,955	872	876
Fourteenth Ward	2,876	1,213	663
Total	7,144	4,173	2,647
Total vote			13,967
Taylor's majority over all			284

SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

	Raymond.	Hawkins.	Ward.	Norton.
Ninth Ward	3,130	436	2,618	918
Fifteenth Ward	2,062	383	1,586	258
Sixteenth Ward	2,297	445	2,821	513
Total	7,489	1,262	7,025	1,689

Raymond's plurality, 437.

SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

	Wm. Boardman, Union.	J. W. Chanler, Dem.
Eleventh Ward	2,255	4,849
Seventeenth Ward	3,382	6,503
Totals	5,637	11,432
Chanler's majority		5,795

EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

The following is the corrected return made to Police headquarters last night on the vote in this district:

Dodge, 3,347; Brooks, 8,697; Barr, 4,393.
Brooks over Dodge, 146.

NINTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

	Wm. A. Darling.	F. Wood.	A. Herrick.
Twelfth Ward	1,308	1,226	985
Nineteenth Ward	2,048	1,173	1,959
Twenty-second Ward	2.455	2,334	1,437
Total	5,811	4,733	4,381
Darling over Wood			1,078

New-York Assembly Districts.

FIRST DISTRICT.

John Shipton 486 | H. Hamilton 35
J. Donavon 703 | Menzell 72
J. L. Smith 2,015

First District of the Sixth Ward missing.

SECOND DISTRICT.

Bryan Gaughan 2,884 | John Scott 8
Menzell 78

Second and Fifth Districts of the Sixth Ward missing.

THIRD DISTRICT—COMPLETE.

A. G. Buell 1,176 | G. M. Curtis 1,032
G. L. Loutrel 1,241 | Skelly 634

FOURTH DISTRICT.

J. B. Murray 4,485 | Owen Collins 409
Joel Sammis 1,281

Ninth and Tenth Districts of the Fourteenth Ward missing.

FIFTH DISTRICT—COMPLETE.

C. T. Polhamus 2,500 | Charles Blauvelt 3,113
F. J. Tucker 445

SIXTH DISTRICT.

Wm. Higgins 4 | E. S. Maloy 3,288
Hugh Bonner 2,033

First, Third and Sixth Districts of the Fourteenth Ward missing.

SEVENTH DISTRICT—COMPLETE.

F. E. Stewart 3,082 | Simon Meyer 305
Joshua Isaacs 2,136 | George Moulton 584

EIGHTH DISTRICT—COMPLETE.

E. R. Campbell 1,530 | T. J. Campbell 1,156
Jacob Seebacher 2,157 | J. Kerrigan 831
John Duffy 1,160

NINTH DISTRICT.

S. C. Reed 2,717 | C. A. Lamont 133
J. W. Freeman 2,574 | W. H. Smith 1,336

Tenth District of the Sixteenth Ward missing.

TENTH DISTRICT—COMPLETE.

P. McCrane 765 | S. C. McGraw 2,111
T. J. Creamer 3,587

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

John McDonald 1,990 | Robert Usher, Jr. 806
J. V. Gridley 1,503 | Oliver Charlick 749
James Gibson 1,529

Eleventh and Fourteenth Districts of the Twentieth Ward missing.

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT—COMPLETE.

Thomas Ryan 1,592 | Alexander Ward 2,368
J. W. Mason 2,209

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

J. W. Edmonds 1766 | M. L. Salmon 3701

First and Second Districts of the Eighteenth Ward missing.

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

Thos. B. Van Buren 2501 | S. R. Pinckney 1386
Menzo Duidendorf 1980

Fifth District of the Twenty-first Ward missing.

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT—COMPLETE.

W. H. De Camp 1,024 | Henry Arcularius 1,136
John Keegan 1,558 | W. P. Lyon 988
H. P. Cochrane 535

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT—COMPLETE.

J. C. D Outwater 1,146
S. P. Ingraham, Jr. 2,435

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.

John Shipton 486 | H. Hamilton 35
J. Donavan 703 | — Minzel 72
J. L. Smith 2,015

The First District of the Sixth Ward missing.

Assemblymen Elected.

1—Jacob T. Smith, Tammany Democrat.
2—Bryan Gaughan, Tammany Democrat.
3—George M. Curtis, Opposition Democrat.
4—J. B. Murray, Tammany Democrat.
5—C. Blauvelt, Tammany Democrat.
6—Edward S. Maloy, Tammany Democrat.
7—Thomas E. Stewart, Union.
8—J. Seebacher, Tammany Democrat.
9—S. C. Reed, Union.
10—J. C. Creamer, Tammany Democrat.
11—John McDonald, Mozart Democrat.
12—James A. Lyon, Tammany Democrat.
13—Alex. Ward, Mozart Democrat.
14—Michael D. Salmon, Tammany Democrat.
15—Thomas B. Van Buren, (probably) Union.
16—John Keegan, Mozart Democrat.
17—Sidney P. Ingraham, Tammany Democrat.

Recapitulation—Assemblymen—Union 3; Democratic 14; Union gain, 3.

THE STATE.

Kings County Election Returns.

The following are the complete and corrected returns for Presidential Electors and Governor in Kings County:

BROOKLYN.

Ward.	Dis.	President. McClellan.	President. Lincoln.	Governor. Seymour.	Governor. Fenton.
I.—	1	252	339	248	342
	2	335	250	336	150
II.—	1	400	96	400	92
	2	623	257	624	251
III.—	1	208	311	209	314
	2	269	398	268	401
	3	207	478	195	488
IV.—	1	287	373	278	383
	2	419	424	426	420
	3	344	343	349	337
V.—	1	545	84	542	80
	2	487	227	489	222
	3	402	342	404	339
	4	460	205	452	206
VI.—	1	774	304	794	314
	2	354	295	253	290
	3	573	389	575	387
VII.—	1	317	232	317	233
	2	445	349	446	341
	3	240	238	238	242
	4	177	276	174	276
VIII.—	1	367	255	360	261
	2	511	263	511	259
IX.—	1	742	256	730	250
	2	240	215	242	212
	3	488	419	495	417
	4	295	200	296	200
X.—	1	238	343	240	344
	2	588	270	684	263
	3	382	343	297	345
	4	656	310	661	388
	5	369	269	363	264
	6	216	339	207	332
XI.—	1	351	352	343	355
	2	538	213	537	203
	3	181	289	179	289
	4	278	332	279	332
	5	173	336	167	342
XII.—	1	687	52	678	55
	2	735	126	734	124
XIII.—	1	278	385	291	368
	2	376	465	364	480
	3	307	446	302	446
	4	278	490	273	490
XIV.—	1	575	90	579	87
	2	532	239	541	228
	3	378	176	381	170
	4	247	218	241	226
XV.—	1	377	365	380	358
	2	409	542	403	548
XVI.—	1	305	396	301	397
	2	308	415	377	401
	3	502	377	550	374
	4	548	241	545	227
XVII.—	1	427	464	424	468
	2	311	465	310	452
XVIII.—	1	261	163	264	159
	2	209	260	212	259
XIX.—	1	129	152	141	146
	2	183	333	183	326
	3	233	297	232	296
XX.—	1	312	492	315	487
	2	245	532	335	470
	3	332	481	241	529
	4	167	210	167	239
New-Lotts		523	250	526	251
Flatbush		214	191	213	196
Flatlands		119	164	116	167
New-Utrecht		299	126	303	126
Gravesend		136	98	133	98
Total		25,687	20.684	25,744	20,679

Majority for McClellan, 5,003; majority for Seymour, 5,065.

CONGRESS—SECOND DISTRICT, KINGS COUNTY.

BROOKLYN.

Ward.	Dist.	Tunis B. Bergen, Dem.	Sam. T. Maddox, Rep.
VI—	1	764	308
	2	348	286
	3	552	395
VIII—	1	352	259
	2	504	248
IX—	1	719	248
	2	237	201
	3	480	395
	4	284	197
X—	1	830	329
	2	573	259
	3	385	332
	4	651	294
	5	262	252
	6	201	321
XII—	1	661	59
	2	731	125
XIV—	1	585	113
	2	460	289
	3	333	185
	4	216	227
XVI—	1	297	385
	2	313	396
	3	536	269
	4	527	221
XVII..	1	426	443
	2	298	465
XVIII..	1	253	161
	2	204	254
New Lots		499	251
Flatbush		204	196
Flatlands		111	154
New-Utrecht		396	120
Gravesend		117	106
Total		13,574	8,858
Bergen's majority			4,716

CONGRESSS—THIRD DISTRICT, KINGS COUNTY,

BROOKLYN.

Ward.	Dist.	Thomas Farren, Dem.	J. Humphrey, U.
I..	1	227	354
	2	327	153
II..	1	378	78
	2	607	258
III..	1	187	326
	2	259	396
	3	180	495
IV..	1	269	381
	2	407	423
	3	329	335
V..	1	543	83
	2	473	221
	3	392	395
	4	446	303
VII..	1	305	237
	2	435	333
	3	245	240
	4	168	277
XI..	1	338	350
	2	511	266
	3	167	289
	4	266	328
	5	158	335
XIII..	1	278	360
	2	348	469
	3	303	421
	4	274	422
XV..	1	361	349
	2	384	541
XIX..	1	131	148
	2	174	337
	3	224	294
XX..	1	298	491
	2	322	460
	3	232	511
	4	156	239
Total		11,069	11,726

Humphrey's majority, 657.

KINGS COUNTY ASSEMBLYMEN ELECTED.

First District—Jarvis Whitman, Dem.
Second District—Wm. D. Veeder, Dem.
Third District—Stephen Haynes, Dem.
Fourth District—Patrick Burns, Dem.
Fifth District—John C. Perry, Union.
Sixth District—Henry Boswell, Dem.
Seventh District—Jacob Worth, Union.

Returns from the Interior.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Nov. 9.

At the *Journal* Office the State is claimed for the Union ticket by at least 5,000 majority. The *Argus* claims the State for the Democracy by 1,500 or 2,000 majority.

The Unions will have about 25 majority in the Assembly.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

Nineteen towns and parts of towns give Lincoln 2,707 majority, with three towns to hear from. Fenton is slightly ahead of Lincoln.

All the three Assemblymen elected are Union.

LEWIS COUNTY.

Reported 600 Union majority.

ONTARIO COUNTY.

Union majority, 1,348.

ORANGE COUNTY.

Vote is very close.

SULLIVAN COUNTY.

Seven towns, 744 Democratic majority; Democratic gain over 1863 of 316.

Winfield is reëlected to Congress by at least 500 majority.

TROY, Wednesday, Nov. 9.

RENSSELAER COUNTY.

The total electoral vote in Troy stands 3,588 Union and 4,484 Democrats. The total vote for Governor stands—Fenton, 3,577; Seymour, 4,385.

The electoral vote in the county is close, and will probably not foot up more than 100 majority either way.

Hon. John A. Griswold is reëlected to Congress from this district by about 2,500 majority.

George C. Burdett, (Democrat,) is elected to the Assembly in the First District, and Robert M. Hasbrouck, (Union,) in the Second District. The Democrats claim the election of Fonda in the Third District.

ST. LAWRENCE.

Partial returns indicate nearly 7,000 majority in the county for Lincoln.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

About 1,150 majority for Lincoln.

ONONDAGA COUNTY.

with three election districts to hear from, gives Lincoln 2,325, and Fenton 2,400 majority.

CHATAUQUE COUNTY.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Wednesday, Nov. 9.

Returns from a majority of the towns in the Thirty-first Congressional District, including Chatauque and Cattaraugus Counties, indicate 7,000 majority for Lincoln and 7,500 for Fenton.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

Returns from 16 towns and parts of towns give Lincoln 2,458 majority, a Union gain of 8 over last year, with 8 towns and parts of towns to hear from. Lincoln's majority in the county will be about the same as last year. As far as heard from Fenton is slightly ahead of Lincoln.

CAYUGA COUNTY.

Official returns from the entire county show a Union majority on the electoral ticket of 3,116. The majority for Fenton will exceed this by a few votes.

MONROE COUNTY

Gives 1,050 Union majority. Hart, for Congress, has 1,200 in the district.

HERKIMER COUNTY.

(Three towns estimated) the rest complete gives Lincoln 911 majority.

ALBANY, Y. N., Wednesday, Nov. 9.

The *Journal* claims the State by about 5,000 Republican majority. The returns, however, it says, are very scattering, and do not justify a positive estimate.

The *Argus* claims that the Democratic ticket is elected in the State.

Albany County gives 2,700 Democratic majority, and elects all four members of Assembly.

Schoharie County gives 1,922 Democratic majority.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Nov. 9.

The *Courier* furnishes the following returns:

Erie County—Four towns (complete) give 171 Republican majority.

This city complete gives McClellan 483 majority.

The majority for McClellan in Erie County is 312.

Oneida County—Complete returns (estimating the First Election District) give Lincoln 1,127, and Fenton 1,184 majority.

In addition to this 93 soldiers' votes were rejected, which will be good in the official count, and make 1,250 for Lincoln and 1,277 for Fenton.

Madison County, (except the town of Sullivan,) gives 2,644 majority for Lincoln.

NEW-JERSEY.

The State Democratic by 5,000 Majority—One Union Member of Congress Gained.

NEWARK, Wednesday, Nov. 9.

Hon. H. J. Raymond:

The First District gives STARR, Republican, two thousand (2,000) majority, and elects all the Union members of the Assembly.

The Second District elects NEWELL, Republican.

Bergen County gives 936 Democratic majority.

Passaic gives a Republican majority of 70, and elects a Senator and two members of the Legislature.

Hudson gives about 1,500 Democratic majority, and elects WRIGHT, Democrat, to Congress, from the Fifth District.

RODGERS, Democrat, is elected from the Fourth District by over 2,000 majority.

Essex gives 154 Republican majority, and elects six Republican and three Democratic Assemblymen, and the whole county ticket.

It is supposed that we have carried the lower house of the Legislature.

The State has gone Democratic by about 5,000 majority.

MARCUS L. WARD.

ANOTHER DISPATCH.

TRENTON, Wednesday, Nov. 9, 1864.

To Hon. Henry J. Raymond, Times Office:

The Union gains, as far as heard from, are eleven assembly and one senator. A tie in assembly. Estimated Democratic majority five thousand—a loss of nearly ten thousand in Gov. PARKER's vote. Gov. NEWELL is certainly elected to Congress. An unprecedented large vote in northern Democratic counties baffled all estimates, the Union party carrying every legislative district from Cape May to Trenton. The party has done its whole duty, and has simply been overwhelmed by numbers.

C. P. SMITH,
Chairman of the State Executive Committee.

NEWARK, Wednesday, Nov. 9.

New-Jersey gives McClellan about 5,500 majority.

Starr and Newell, (Union,) and Sitgreaves, Roger and Wright, (Dems.) are elected to Congress.

The State Senate will stand thirteen Democrats to eight Unionists—a Union gain of one member.

The House, with three counties to hear from, stands 30 Union to 21 Democrats.

The Union party will probably have one or two majority there, but on joint ballot the Democrats will have a small majority, thus securing the United States Senator to succeed Mr. Teneyck, (Union.)

The Unionists gain 9,000 votes in the State over 1862, when Gov. Parker was elected by nearly 15,000 majority.

The Union party carry every county in south and west Jersey, electing every member of the Legislature there.

The First District gives Starr 2,000 majority; the second gives Newell 400 majority; the third gives Sitgreaves about 3,700 majority; the fourth gives Rogers 1,800 majority, and the fifth gives Wright about 2,300 majority.

TRENTON, Wednesday, Nov. 9.

The result in this State is about 7,500 majority for McClellan.

For Congress—First District—Starr, (Union,) is elected by a large majority. Second District—Newell, (Union,) has 213 majority. Third District—Sitgreaves, (Dem.,) is elected. Fourth District—Rogers, (Dem.,) elected. Fifth District—Wright, (Dem.,) elected.

In the State Senate the Democrats have a majority of five. In the House there will be a tie.

The Election in Hudson County.

The following is the result in Hudson County, N. J.: Total vote for McClellan, 6,604: Lincoln, 4,613. McClellan's majority, 1,991.

CONGRESS—Total vote for E. K. V. Wright, (Dem.) 6,477: for E. B. Wakeman, 4,686, Wright's majority 1,791.

The candidates on the entire Democratic ticket were elected. The following are the names of the successful candidates:

Assemblymen—Delos E. Culver, Wm. H. Broking, John Van Vorst, Leon Abbott, Abraham Duryea, Hiram Van Buskirk.

County Clerk—George W. Cassedy.

Surrogate—James O'Neil.

Sheriff—Bernard McAnally.

Coroners—Dennis Farrel, Martin Hanley, George J. Avery.

Cape May County gives 206 Union maj. STARR, for Congress, (Union,) has 197 maj.

HUDSON COUNTY—COMPLETE.

McClellan	6,598
Lincoln	4,616
Majority for McClellan	1,982

CONGRESSIONAL.

Wright	6,472
Wakeman	4,686
Majority for Wright	1,786

CONNECTICUT.

HARTFORD, Conn., Wednesday, Nov. 9.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

Official—Lincoln, 3,113; McClellan, 3,107. Majority for Lincoln, 6.

HARTFORD COUNTY COMPLETE.

Lincoln, 8,689; McClellan, 8,681.

HARTFORD, Wednesday, Nov. 9.

New-Haven County, Lincoln 8,325, McClellan 9,152.

New-London County, Lincoln 5,329, McClellan 4,588.

Fairfield County, Lincoln 6,450, McClellan 6,303.
Windham County, Lincoln 3,674, McClellan 2,173.
Litchfield County, Lincoln 4.549, McClellan 3,871.
Tolland County, Lincoln 2,318, McClellan 2,035.
Middlesex County, Lincoln 3,113, McClellan 3,107.
Hartford County, Lincoln 8,689, McClellan 8,681.

The above completes the State, with the exception of two towns, Bethany and Warren. Lincoln's majority, 2,541.

RHODE ISLAND.

The State Gives Lincoln Over Five Thousand Majority.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Tuesday, Nov. 8.

The returns from all the towns in the State, except Block Island, show a majority for LINCOLN of 5,011. The soldiers' vote will increase it.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Allegheny County.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Tuesday, Nov. 8.

Nineteen districts, including Pittsburgh and Allegany cities, give LINCOLN a gain of 900 on the October election.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Nov. 9.

The *Bulletin* says the returns indicate that the majority in Pennsylvania for Lincoln on the home vote will be from 10,000 to 15,000. The soldiers' vote will swell this to over 30,000.

Delaware County—Union majority, 1,500; Union gain, 300.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Nov. 9.

The *Press* estimates the Union majority on the home vote to be from 6,000 to 10,000. But the county returns come in so slowly and the wires work so badly, that the news today, though favorable to the Union party, does not materially alter previous calculations. The *Age* still considers the result as doubtful on the home vote. The *North American* thinks there is no doubt that the State has gone Union, but does not specify the majority.

MARYLAND.

The Union Majority 5,000.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Nov. 9.

Frederick County—Incomplete returns give Lincoln not less than 1,500 majority, a gain of 500.

Worcester County—Returns from one District show a Union gain.

Carolina County—Lincoln has 450 majority on the home vote; Union gain, 400.

Carroll County gives 172 majority for the entire Union ticket; Union gain, 275.

Cecil gives from 100 to 200 majority for Lincoln—a gain.

Baltimore County—Incomplete returns show Union gains.

Washington County gives Union gains.

The Union men have a majority in the House. The Senate is doubtful.

The Union majority in the State is about 5,000.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Nov. 9.

Howard County—McClellan 199 majority.

Baltimore County—Still in doubt.

Talbot County—Lincoln, 435 majority; Union gain, 590.

Queen Anne County—McClellan, 800 majority; Union gain, 557.

The First Congressional District is in doubt.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Nov. 9.

The latest returns from the State show that the Unionists have elected three out of five Congressmen, with the First District in doubt.

The Union majority in the State will probably not fall below 5,000 on the home vote.

There will be a Union majority in the House. The Senate is Democratic.

SWANN, for Governor, runs ahead of the National ticket in some quarters.

The official Union majority in the city of Baltimore is 12,310.

Dorchester County gives McClellan 500 majority, a Union gain of 537.

Prince George County gives McClellan 1,385 majority, a Democratic gain of 241.

DELAWARE.

WILMINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 9.

Returns from Kent County show Democratic gains over 1863, and from Sussex County Union gains. The State is very doubtful.

Kent and Sussex Counties have gone for McClellan.

McClellan carries the State by 450 majority.

KENTUCKY.

McClellan's Majority 25,000.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Nov. 9.

The vote has been very light, on account of the heavy storm.

The *Democrat* says the State has gone for McClellan by a large majority—how large, it is impossible to tell. Some Democrats claim 50,000 majority.

Our own opinion is, that the majority for McClellan will come within the figure stated by the *Union Press* in a previous dispatch. But the returns being meagre, and the remote counties not having yet been heard from, it is almost impossible to form a decided conclusion.

The election has been the most quiet known for years.

The *Union Press* (Lincoln organ) estimates McClellan's majority in Kentucky at from 15,000 to 25,000. The *Journal* (Dem.) claims a majority of 25,000 for McClellan.

TENNESSEE.

NASHVILLE, Wednesday, Nov. 9.

Nashville, Tenn., gives Lincoln 1,317; McClellan, 25. The Ohio soldiers there gave Lincoln 476; McClellan, 101.

The Lincoln ticket is elected in Nashville by a very large majority. The proceedings were very quiet.

The Tennessee river was rising rapidly, and was 7 feet 6 inches deep on the shoals.

INDIANA.

Thirty Thousand Union Majority in Indiana.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times:

INDIANAPOLIS, Tuesday, Nov. 8.

Returns indicate over thirty thousand Union majority.

J. D. DEFREES.

ILLINOIS.

SPRINGFIELD, Wednesday, Nov. 9.

It is now believed that the Republicans have a majority in both branches of the Legislature, and elect nine Congressmen.

WISCONSIN.

MADISON, Wis., Wednesday, Nov. 9.

The Republicans elect a majority in both branches of the Legislature, and five of the six Congressmen. It may require the soldiers' vote to carry two of them.

CONGRESSMEN ELECTED.

NEW-YORK.

Dis.		Dis.	
1	S. Taber, Dem.	17	C. T. Hulburd, Union.
2	T. G. Bergen, Dem.	18	S. M. Marvin, Union.
3	J. Humphrey, Union.	19	D. Hubbard, jr., Un.
4	M. Jones, Dem.	20	A. H. Laflin, Union.
5	N. Taylor, Dem.	21	R. Conckling, Union.
6	H. J. Raymond, Un.	22	S. T. Holmes, Union.
7	J. W. Chanler, Dem.	23	T. T. Davis, Union.
8	James Brooks, Dem.	24	T. M. Pomeroy, Union.
9	Wm. A. Darling, U.	25	D. Morris, Union.
10	W. Radford, Dem.	26	G. W. Hotchkiss, Union.
11	C. H. Winfield, Dem.	27	H. Ward, Union.
12	J. A. Ketcham, Un.	28	R. Hart, Union.
13	E. N. Hubbell, Dem.	29	B. Van Horn, Union.
14	C. Goodyear, Dem.	30	S. T. Holley, Union.
15	J. C. Griswold, Union.	31	H. Van Aernam, Union.
16	O. Kellogg, Union.		

RECAPITULATION.

Union 21
Democrats 10

MICHIGAN.

Dist.		Dist.	
1	F. C. Beaman, Union.	4	Thomas W. Ferry, U.
2	Charles Upson, Union.	5	Aug. C. Baldwin, Dem.
3	John W. Longyear, U.	6	John F. Driggs, U.

RECAPITULATION.

Union 5
Democrats 1
Total 6

CALIFORNIA.

Dist.		Dist.	
1	D. C. McReur, Union.	3	T. Bidwell, Union.
2	W. Higby, Union.		

RECAPITULATION.

Union 3

DELAWARE.

Dist.
1..R. B. Smithers Union

ILLINOIS.

Dist.		Dist.	
1	John Wentworth Union.	8	J. T. Stuart Democrat
2	J. F. Farnsworth Union.	9	L. W. Ross Democrat
3	E. B. Washburne Union.	10	A. M. Knapp Union
4	A. C. Harding Union.	11	S. S. Marshall Democrat
5	E. C. Ingersoll Union.	12	Wm. R. Morrison Dem.
6	Burton C. Cook Union.	13	W. J. Allen Democrat
7	H. P. H. Bromwell Union.		

RECAPITULATION.

Union 9
Democrats 5
Total 14

KANSAS.

Albert L. Lee Union.

MINNESOTA.

1..W. Windom Union. | 2..Ignatius Donnelly U.

WISCONSIN.

Dist.		Dist.	
1	Halbert E. Paine, U.	4	Chas. A. Eldridge, D.
2	I. C. Sloan, Union.	5	Philetus Sawyer, U.
3	Amasa Cobb, Union.	6	W. C. McIndoe, U.

RECAPITULATION.

Union 5
Democrats 1
Total 6

MISSOURI.

Dist.		Dist.	
1	C. P. Johnson, Union.	6	R. R. Norton, Dem.
2	Henry T. Blow, Union.	7	Benj. F. Loan, Union.
3	T. E. Noell, Union.	8	John M. Glover, Dem.
4	Samuel H. Boyd, U.	9	Odon Guitar, Dem.
5	J. W. McClurg, Union.		

RECAPITULATION.

Union 6
Democrats 3
Total 9

NEW-JERSEY.

Dist.		Dist.	
1	John F. Starr, Union.	4	A. J. Rogers, Dem.
2	W. A. Newell, Union.	5	E. R. Wright, Dem.
3	C. Sitgreaves, Dem.		

RECAPITULATION.

Democrats 3
Union 2
Total 5

MASSACHUSETTS.

Dist.		Dist.	
1	Thomas D. Eliot, U.	6	Daniel W. Gooch, U.
2	Oakes Ames, Union.	7	Geo. S. Boutwell, U.
3	Alex. H. Rice, Union.	8	John D. Baldwin, U.
4	Samuel Hooper, Union.	9	Wm. L. Washburn, U.
5	John B. Alley, Union.	10	Henry L. Dawes, U.

RECAPITULATION.

Union 10

MARYLAND.

Dist.		Dist.	
1	J. A. J. Cresswell, U.	4	Frank Thomas, Union.
2	Edwin H. Webster, U.	5	Benj. G. Harris, Dem.
3	Chas. E. Phelps, U.		

RECAPITULATION.

Union 4
Democrats 1
Total 5

IOWA.

Dist.		Dist.	
1	James F. Wilson, U.	4	Josiah B. Grinnell, U.
2	Hiram Price, Union.	5	John A. Kasson, U.
3	Wm. B. Allison, U.	6	A. W. Hubbard, U.

RECAPITULATION.

Union 6

PENNSYLVANIA.

1	S. J. Randall, Dem.	13	Ulysses Mercur, U.
2	Charles O'Neil, U.	14	G. F. Miller, Union.
3	Leonard Myers, U.	15	A. J. Glossbrenner, D.
4	Wm. D. Kelley, U.	16	A. H. Coffroth, Dem.
5	M. R. Thayer, Union.	17	A. A. Barker, Union.
6	B. M. Boyer, Dem.	18	S. T. Wilson, Union.
7	J. M. Broomall, U.	19	G. W. Scofield, U.
8	S. E. Ancona, Dem.	20	G. V. Culver, Union.
9	Thad. Stevens, Union.	21	John L. Dawson, D.
10	Myer Strouse, Dem.	22	J. K. Moorhead, U.
11	Philip Johnson, Dem.	23	Thomas Williams, U.
12	Chas. Dennison, Dem.	24	G. V. Lawrence, U.

VERMONT.

1..F. E. Woodbridge, U. | 3..P. Baxter, Union.
2..J. S. Morrill, Union.

DELAWARE.

1..R. B. Smithers, Union.

INDIANA.

1	Wm. E. Niblack, D.	7	D. W. Voorhees, D.
2	M. C. Kerr, Dem.	8	G. S. Orth, Union.
3	Ralph Hill, Union.	9	Schuyler Colfax, U.
4	J. H. Farquhar, U.	10	J. H. Defrees, Union.
5	G. W. Julian, Union.	11	T. N. Stillwell, U.
6	F. Demont, Union.		

NEVADA.

Thomas Fitch, Union.

OHIO.

1	Benj. Eggleston, U.	11	H. S. Bundy, Union.
2	R. B. Hays, Union.	12	W. E. Finck, Dem.
3	Robert C. Schenck, U.	13	C. Delano, Union.
4	Wm. Lawrence, U.	14	M. Welker, Union.
5	F. C. Le Blond, Dem.	15	T. A. Plants, Union.
6	R. W. Clark, Union.	16	J. A. Bingham, Union.
7	Sam'l Shellabarger, U.	17	E. R. Eckley, Union.
8	James R. Hubbel, U.	18	R. P. Spaulding, U.
9	R. P. Buckland, U.	19	James A. Garfield, U.
10	A. V. Rice, Dem.		

OREGON.

J. H. D. Henderson, U.

MAINE.

1	John Lynch, Union.	4	John H. Rice, Union.
2	Sydney Perham, U.	5	F. A. Pike, Union.
3	James C. Blaine, U.		

SOUTHERN NEWS.

The Latest from Hood's Army.

HIS LAST MOVEMENTS.

Miscellaneous Intelligence from Various Quarters.

We have received a curious and comprehensive collection of Southern journals from our Hilton Head correspondent, including full files of the Savannah *Republican* and *News* to Nov. 2, of the Charleston *Mercury* and *Courier* to Nov. 1, beside copies of the Yorkville, S. C., *Enquirer*, of the *Southern Confederacy*, Macon, Ga., of the Montgomery, Ala., *Advertiser*, of the *Cotton States*, Gainesville, Ga., and of the Wilmington, N. C., *Journal*. They furnish us the following extracts:

HOOD'S ARMY.

AT BLUE MOUNTAIN—THE NEGROES CAPTURED AT DALTON.

Correspondence of the Southern Confederacy.

BLUE MOUNTAIN, Ala., Monday Morning, Oct. 24, 1864.

Yesterday at noon I met a scout of Gen. Forrest's, living near Rome, Georgia, who said he had information from a "ten mile courier" going from Atlanta to Gen. Beauregard, that Gen. Slocum had evacuated that place, and that it was immediately occupied by our forces. They had pursued Slocum to Vining's Station. Yankee cavalry extended from Stilesboro to New-Hope Church, for the purpose of protecting his rear and flanks from Jackson's cavalry, who were hovering about ready to pounce upon him. He said their cavalry would very probably have made a raid before this time on Jacksonville and Blue Mountain, toward the Coosa River Bridge and Selma, had it not been for this retreat of Slocum and the necessity which ensued for the employment of their cavalry in protecting it. The man seemed quite intelligent, and I trust his information is reliable.

Prisoners who arrived here yesterday evening, captured on a railroad train by Armstrong's cavalry, near Marietta, said Slocum's corps had enough of provisions in Atlanta for forty days; that the works around the city, especially on the south side, had been greatly strengthened, ours having been enlarged and extended, until it was deemed impregnable. Most of the prisoners were going home on furlough at the time of capture. I noticed a Captain who had lost an arm at Jonesboro.

The first negro soldiers ever captured by the Army of the Tennessee, were also brought through here to-day. They wore the Yankee uniform and seemed to step with some regularity. Most of them were young fellows. They were captured at Dalton. Some of them found their masters in the army and remained with them. The able-bodied among them will be put to work on fortifications and to driving wagons. The weakiier ones, who are not able for hard labor on public works, will be turned over to farmers living through the country, to feed and clothe them for their services until they can be returned to their real owners.

Yesterday evening last I went to the place where they were encamped, being influenced to do so by the expectation of meeting some old acquaintance, and a curiosity to see some of their actions as soldiers wearing the uniform of a great Government. It was a very different scene from any I had ever witnessed. There was nothing to laugh at. A man with any humanity could not look upon them with any other than feelings of the deepest pity; not on account of any lack of clothes, for these were well enough, but all the peculiarities, of right belonging to the race, especially when assembled together in a crowd, were gone. No songs, nor dancing, nor any sign of mirth of gladness, and their manner of getting along in camp showed their utter lack of contrivance peculiar to soldiers.

They were making up bread, many of them, for supper. The dough was generally "made up" in their cups. Those I talked with said they were glad to get back home, but their wasted faces gave no confirmatory token. Many of them had never been paid anything, and the most any of them had received was six dollars since they were taken to Chattanooga. I send you below a list of those belonging to parties in Georgia as far as I was able to obtain them. Many of them were from Tennessee and other States, but no opportunity was allowed to get the names of all:

George, belonging to John Brown, Gordon County; Eli Peeler, belonging to John Summon, Dawson County; Mitchell, Alfred, Anthony, Sam, belonging to James Morris, Fannin County; Washington, belonging to John Butt, Union County; Shakespeare, belonging to Mariat Davis, White County; Hubbard, belonging to Haden Pryor, Polk County; Adam, belonging to Wm. Worthey, Whitfield County; Frank, belonging to Joseph McCullough, Cherokee County; John, belonging to Francis Boman, Barton County; Harry, belonging to Mary Ware, Jackson County; Reuben, belonging to Wm. Smith, Hall County; Robert, belonging to Samuel Sewell, Campbell County; Mack, belonging to Perry Harper, Chattooga County; Bill, belonging to James Boseman, Gordon County; William, belonging to Bird Sexton, Cobb County.

Gen. Thomas is said to be at Bridgeport with one corps, while Sherman, with five others, left Somerville on the 17th for Guntersville, via Van Buren, over a mountainous country, barren of supplies, with very rough roads, thinking to beat Gen. Hood to Guntersville.

BURLEY.

CROSSING THE TENNESSEE.

Correspondence of the Columbus, Ga., Sun.

JACKSONVILLE, Wednesday, Oct. 26, 1864.

On Friday night last, Gens. Beauregard, Hood, Cheatham, Lee, Cleburne, Walthall, Clayton, and several others, made speeches to the army of Tennessee, in all of which they stated that they were going to cross the river and march northward. And on the following day, the army broke up its encampment at Gadsden, and took the roads leading to Guntersville. We have news this morning that the river has been safely crossed, and that everything is going on as well as heart could wish. You can well imagine how those speeches were received, and with what alacrity ranks were formed, and how elastic the tread on the road toward the beautiful Tennessee. Up to that time there had been many doubts as to the destination of Gen. Hood, many supposing that after he destroyed the Chattanooga and Atlantic Railroad, he would fall back to this place and Blue Mountain and Winter his army. This might have been his anticipations when he left Middle Georgia, but so successful had he been up to the time he reached Gadsden, that the whole army and the people, with one accord, demanded that our standards should once more be unfurled over Murfreesboro and Nashville. Nor need you be at all astonished to hear of the Cumberland being crossed. Forrest leads the head of the column and Cleburne covers the rear.

Gen. Hood enters upon this campaign at the head of the finest army ever marshaled this side of Virginia. It is larger in number, has better Generals, and is in better spirits than was ever known before. It is, perhaps, somewhat deficient in shoes and blankets, but the men all believe that they are going to a land where an abundance of all these and many things more will be obtained.

As to the position of the enemy we know nothing, save that Kilpatrick followed our army from Lafayette to within a few miles of Gadsden, and is, perhaps, still upon that line; all else is supposition.

We know, however, that Sherman will be obliged to concentrate in Middle Tennessee, and there fight a pitched battle, that is, if Hood does not seize Bridgeport and Stevenson, and thus force him to adopt a more northern line of retreat. Hood is upon the interior line, and I think there can be but little doubt as to the result of the race for Murfreesboro and Nashville.

The country may rest satisfied that Gen. Hood will not withdraw from Tennessee, as his predecessors did, without striking a manly blow for the State. He ought to get twenty thousand men recruits in twenty days, and as the Yankees there force every man to join one side or the other, and as the State is just as true to the South as our noble old mother Georgia, you can quickly decide as to which side they will take.

The Savannah *News* adds:

"There are rumors of an engagement and Confederate success somewhere in the neighborhood of Stone Mountain, which, if true, probably originated in an attack by our cavalry, aided by the militia, on the Yankee foraging parties. It is said that many wagons were captured, but the whole story needs confirmation."

The Lagrange *Reporter*, of this week, says:

"We learn from what seems to be a reliable source that Gen. Hood crossed the Tennessee River on Saturday and Sunday last—where we did not learn. On Friday 18,000 pairs of shoes and 27,000 coats and jackets, were issued to the army, nearly all of which was captured from the enemy. Hood captured more at Ringgold than he could bring away. We understand from the same source that supplies will hereafter be sent to ——, and that the army will strike somewhere in Middle Tennessee, between Nashville and Chattanooga. The men are still in the highest spirits.

"We learn from another source that Gen. Iverson had a little fight with the enemy between Atlanta and East Point, with what result we do not know. The demonstration on the part of the Confederates was made to cover another movement of our forces in another direction.

The Columbus *Enquirer* says:

"We did not receive until yesterday, a letter from our esteemed army correspondent, dated Centre, Ala., Oct. 15, giving us advices from Gen. Hood's army up to that time. Of course, the army news contained in this letter has been anticipated by reports that came through in quicker time, and we do not therefore copy that portion. But our correspondent, in this letter, gives us the only particular information of the route taken by our army, and of the spirit of the people along the route, that we have yet received, and this part of his letter we publish as still interesting. He writes:

This place, Centre, is the county town of Cherokee County, and is distant from Atlanta 110 miles, from Chattanooga 76, from Blue Mountain 36, and from the Tennessee line, about 35 miles. If your readers will get a map they can trace the route pursued by the army very easily. We crossed the Chattahoochee River a few miles below Campbelltown; then, by the different settlement roads, we went to Villa Rica; from Villa Rica to Dallas, in Paulding County; from Dallas to Van Wert; from Van Wert to Cedar Town, Polk County; from Cedar Town to Cave Springs, and from Cave Springs to this place, Centre. At Villa Rica Stewart's and Lee's corps made a detour to the right for the purpose of striking the railroad at Acworth, with the result of which your readers are already familiar."

The little villages through which we have passed present a woebegone appearance. This is particularly the case with Dallas—the most ungainly village in the State. The marks of the Yankees are visible upon every side; not a yard, garden, or rail fence standing in and around the place. The ladies informed me that during the eight days we defended the New-Hope line, as the soldiers term it, Dallas was one vast hospital; every house in the place was crowded with wounded soldiers to the utmost capacity. From New-Hope Church, where Stewart's then, now Clayton's division, fought them on the 25th of May, and Cleburne on the 27th, and Bate on the 30th and 31st, the roadside is lined with Yankee graves—their four by six homestead, as the soldiers term the burial spot of a Yankee.

The youths of Paulding County are setting an example that the youths in every State in the Confederacy might with honor imitate. As soon as it was known that our army was on its way southward, Mr. Murchison, of Paulding, commenced to raise a battalion of youths for cavalry service, between the ages of 16 and 18. So prompt were the boys to enlist, that in five days he had 300 names on his rolls. I saw and conversed with many of those boys; they all had the ring of the true metal. Is there another county in the State that can equal old Paulding in this particular?

Gen. Beauregard arrived here Sunday noon. He met with an enthusiastic reception from the army. Previous to his arrival the troops were in the highest spirits, and were eager to be led against anything or any troops that stood in the way of their advance. There is a returning feeling of confidence in Gen. Hood among the troops; even his most bitter opponents have ceased their invectives against him, and I am satisfied that there is not an intelligent man in the army but what is this day willing to abide the issue of the present campaign under his sole and exclusive direction. I know that they will, to a man, accord to him a prompt, a faithful and a generous support.

The march from Palmetto, Ga., to Cedar Town, was one of the most remarkable on record. There were no depredations upon private property, no burning of fences, and no straggling from commands. During a march of seventy miles I never saw a half dozen stragglers—our guards were of no use—in fact, they had to come down to the tallest kind of walking to keep in sight of the rear of the army.

THE RELIEF OF OUR PRISONERS.

THE CHIROGRAPHY OF GRANT AND LEE.

Correspondence of the Savannah Republican.

RICHMOND, Monday, Oct. 31, 1864.

I am glad to have it in my power to state that, in view of the fact that a large number of prisoners will probably be held in captivity by both belligerents during the coming Winter, Judge Ould, Confederate Commissioner of Exchange, has proposed to the Federal Secretary of War and Maj. Mulford, the Assistant Commissioner on the part of the United States, that each Government shall have the privilege of forwarding, for the use and comfort of such of its prisoners as are held by the other, all necessary articles of food and clothing, and that Gen. Grant has notified Gen. Lee of the acceptance of the proposition. The details of the agreement have not yet been fixed, but it is understood that it will include necessary clothing and blankets, and rations of meat, bread, coffee, sugar, pickles, vinegar and tobacco. Judge Ould suggested that it would be necessary that the Confederate authorities should make purchase of these articles outside the limits of the Confederate States, and then ship them to one of the Federal ports, since it would be impracticable to send the stores by flag-of-truce boats—the supplies thus sent to be considered as being in addition to such rations as are furnished by the Government which has the prisoners in custody. To this Gen. Grant replies: "In the proposition submitted by Judge Ould, I see no one thing to object to. I shall be perfectly willing to receive, at any place held by the Federal troops, all clothing or delicacies sent for the use of prisoners in our hands, provided the same privilege is extended for supplying the wants of those held by Confederate authorities. No objection will be urged to receiving supplies for like distribution at any of our Northern ports, direct from Europe, or to allowing purchases in Northern cities for the same purpose."

Such is the spirit of the entire correspondence, which is highly honorable to all the parties concerned in it. Gen. Grant suggests that a commissioned officer of each party be selected from among the prisoners of war, whose duty it shall be to receive and receipt for all articles sent for distribution, and who shall see that they are distributed according to the wishes of those sending them; and to this suggestion Gen. Lee gives his ready assent.

Upon consultation with Gen. Lawton, the Quartermaster-General, it was ascertained that clothing cannot be purchased in Europe and delivered to our prisoners in the North before the middle of January or first of February next; and in that view, as blankets are their first and greatest need, Judge Ould has recommended to Mr. Seddon, the Secretary of War, the immediate purchase of thirty thousand pairs, to be made in a Northern city. He suggests also that the Federal authorities be asked to allow us to ship an amount of cotton from Wilmington, or some other port, sufficient to make the purchase. Mr. Seddon approves of the recommendation and suggestion, and has authorized Judge Ould to proceed at once to their execution.

The correspondence between Gen. Lee and Gen. Grant, is now before me, and I have been much struck by the handwriting of these two ablest Generals the war has brought forward on either side. Gen. Lee's handwriting is bold and rather stiff, his letters being large, round, and very distinct. He bears heavily upon the pen—probably a goose quill—and abbreviates many of his words, as if writing were a labor to him. The following is an exact transcript of the first sentence in his letter to Gen. Grant:

"General: I have rec'd your letter of the 18th inst., accomp'g copies of letters from Judge Ould Comm'r of Exchange of Pris'rs on the part of the Conf'ate States & the Honb'le E. M. Stanton Sec'y of War and Lt.-Col. Mulford Asst. Comm'r of Exc. of the U. States."

He does not, as you perceive, punctuate closely; and nowhere in his letter does he write out the word "and," but invariably uses the abbreviation "&." And yet he pauses long enough to dot all his "i's" and cross all his "t's." All his letters are drawn nearly straight up and down the paper; in other words, they are like himself, round, full, bold and upright, inclining neither to the right nor the left, and standing firmly on their base, as if they disdained all assistance. They are so clear and precise, so round and weighty, and distinct, that each letter reminds one of a solid cannon ball, and each word of a cluster of grapeshot.

Gen. Grant's handwriting, on the contrary, though not so bold and distinct, nor the letters so large and round and erect, is, nevertheless, very legible and very striking. It is full of energy and action, and his letters all incline to the right, and follow one after another, with a little space between them, as if they represented an equal number of his brigades on a rapid march round Lee's right. Among chirographers his hand would be called a running hand. The words occupy much space from left to right, and still they are very clear and legible. He pays more attention to punctuation than Gen. Lee, abbreviates less, and is equally careful of his *i's* and *t's*. It may be the work of imagination, yet in reading his letter I cannot but picture the writer as a restless, nervous, energetic man, full of fire and action, always in motion, and always in a hurry.

THE PRISONERS AT FLORENCE.

Correspondence of the Yorkville, (S. C.,) Enquirer.

FLORENCE, S. C., Thursday, Oct. 13.

Since my last, several of our men have been sent from the York Companies to the hospital at Florenceville—but from the frost we had a morning or two since the general health of the encampment is improved, and they are doing pretty well. The hospital is in a comfortable building, and the attention kind.

The handwriting of both of these great men is what would be denominated as experienced and characteristic. Neither of them writes well, and neither would be selected to take charge of a country school if their selection depended upon their chirography. Thus we have two more witnesses in two men who occupy more of this world's attention at this time than any other two living, that "great men write poor hands." T. W. A.

From the large accession of Yankee prisoners from Charleston to the Stockade, the mortality was considerably increased for a few days, no less than fifty being buried on Sunday last—on Wednesday but three died in the stockade, though some fifty-seven were sent to the camp hospital, where they have a Yankee surgeon to attend them, who furnishes blankets, hats and clothing, sent from Yankee sanitary commissions, an exemplary, by the way, that should be followed by our own people. It is difficult to imagine the destitution that prevails, without witnessing daily the incident suffering, as we do, and we cannot but reflect that our own prisoners are likewise suffering, probably to a greater extent. Many have taken the oath, and enlisted, some vexed at the ingratitude of the Government who refuses to exchange for them, because their time is out, and others with a view to violating their obligation when opportunity offers. To say the least, they will not make trusty soldiers, and the Yankees probably expect we would rather parole than feed them. Shakespeare tells us of a knight who swore by his *honor* that pancakes were naught without mustard, and yet was not the knight foresworn, for he swore by that he had not. We would much rather have our own brave boys in lieu of half a dozen of them.

Our papers and letters take their time in reaching this place. Those forwarded from Hamburg were improperly taxed 10 cents each, while the 10 cent stamp was sufficient to send them to a *soldier* at any point. It was a small game to play, but the soldier will pay any money for a letter from home, *when he has it*.

Rations continue short here, with no tobacco; but this does not abate the severity of duty. Our military family is hydra-headed, and it would puzzle Gen. Lee to see into the rale of our organization. We have lots of little offices aping their superiors, and the consequence is, "such fantastic tricks are played before high heaven as would make even angels" laugh at their folly. A properly organized guard would require less than half the number here present—as it is *impromptu* Generals and inspectors carry out the principle that "Satan finds some mischief for idle hands to do."

The boys who arrive at 18 years of age, are to be sent to the Camp of Instruction at Columbia, and they complain much at not being allowed to choose their companies. This, I would suggest, might be remedied by their friends at home choosing companies for them before the time, and the Captains asserting their prior claims.

Furloughs, according to the present powers, are only to be allowed "one man in every twenty-five," and that for "ten days," while it takes a soldier from Yorkville six days to go and come. An officer cannot obtain leave of absence unless all the commissioned officers of his company are present; so you see there is little exclusiveness among us. A respectful petition has been got up by the officers to Gen. Chesnut, to grant furloughs to the men to sow their wheat, as was done last year, through the instrumentality of Capt. Lowry and your correspondent, with the kindly aid of Mr. Carlisle, of the Charleston *Courier*. It worked well then, and would far better now, considering the distance we are from home, and the over-strict surveillance under which we are held.

THE PEACE QUESTION.

LETTER FROM HON. WILLIAM KING TO GEN. SHERMAN.

In a letter published in the Montgomery (Ala.) *Advertiser*, Hon. Wm. King, of Atlanta, reports the result of his mission to Gov. Brown and Mr. Stephens. The letter, which is dated Athens, (Ga.) Oct. 12, argues in favor of States rights and against a government united by force, and the right of our Government to interfere with slavery, and says:

"War in the rear is much more appalling than war in front—you witnessed its terrors in front, where men are mangled and killed. God has doomed us all for the grave; death is our certain inheritance. With your instruments of death, General, you only hasten them to the grave a few days before their appointed time. I have witnessed war in the rear, having spent some months in the path of your army in and around Marietta. I represented to you a truthful description of the realities; heart-rending it was; there the terrors of war are exhibited in their full deformities—women from the country, traveling for miles with their small pittance of vegetables and fruit to exchange with your soldiers for bread, often refusing money with tears in their eyes, asking an exchange for bread for their starving children at home; other women, making a greater sacrifice to your men than life itself to obtain food. The sufferings and lawless condition of society—life and property unsafe—robbers from all classes prowling about the country, presenting their pistols demanding life or money; such are the unavoidable consequences in the wake of your army. The comparatively quiet and peaceful front, should it ever become the rear of your advancing army, must experience a repetition of the same terrors. Are you or your Government, General, willing to make any more rear in Georgia? I fear I have trespassed too much upon you, in referring to so many points of discussion in our recent interview. Your people may succeed, by greater numerical strength, to force a reunion of the South; but remember that force can never establish a strong Government where love and interest are absent; and for a free people to be kept together by physical force will be justly subjecting the whole to the ridicule and contempt of all enlightened nations. Your Government cannot force us to submit to a government against our will, until you have comparatively exterminated our people—a people your equals, governed by an ardent attachment to and the firm purpose of self-government; and the very same successful power will have then exterminated the principles of free government among the victors as well as the vanquished.

While as two distinct governments, with kindly feelings and interest to influence each, the two may be united by the strongest bonds and closest alliance as one people.

THE NEGRO QUESTION.

From the Savannah Republican, Oct. 31.

The subject of enlisting negro troops in our army is exciting a number of our cotemporaries no little, some of them to an alarming degree. We have never alluded to it but once, and then gave our views *in extenso*, with the reasons for them and answered to arguments against them. We would not consent to argue the question except as one the policy of which depended on future contingencies. As a resort in a great public emergency, and dictated by stern necessity, the enlistment of negro troops for certain military duties, however objectionable under ordinary circumstances, might be eminently proper and wise. This is our view of the case, and we maintain that it is the only rational and practical one. We acknowledge no other rule for our guidance on great public questions. The man who would allow himself to be swayed by prejudice when liberty is at stake—who would refuse assistance in a fatal hour, or one of imminent peril, simply because he would rather have a different *kind* of aid, will sink himself, and is unfit to look after the safety of others. The statesman who would risk his country on such folly is a poor logician and a worse patriot.

We hope, and believe, that we have reached no such extremity in the Confederate States; but what we may come to should the war continue and the ports of Europe be kept open for the tide of pauper emigration to flow out and be cast upon Yankee shores, there is no telling what may be our condition and the necessities that may press upon us as a people, calling for a rational solution.

But suppose the aid of the negro should become necessary in order to drive back the invading horde of Yankees, Dutch, Irish and Africans, shall we reject that aid? Shall we prefer rather to go down in one eternal political night and become the serfs of a bitter, unfeeling and remorseless tyranny, to be placed over us by our Northern enemies? There are some men who contend that we should; at least their argument leads to that conclusion. To such we would propound a few queries, and hope they will be able to answer them satisfactorily to themselves:

You talk eloquently against making the negro the equal of the white man—had we not better do so, so far as using him as an instrument of war is concerned, and for a limited period, than have the Abolitionists make him our equal forever, and what is worse, an agent to aid in keeping us in subjection, and hence our superior?

The soldier in the field complains of the very idea of fighting in a common cause with a negro—is it not better than to have the Yankees fight him against you?

We are opposed to freeing slaves in these States, on any pretext, believing that slavery is their proper and happiest condition; but suppose policy should suggest the freeing of a portion, would not it be better for us to do it than have our enemies free the whole?

A NEW SCHEME TO ABOLITIONIZE THE SOUTH.

From the Lynchburgh Republican.

It is painful to reflect how soon the landmarks of the great principles are lost amid the throes of revolution. For forty years the people of the South have been fiercely battling against the mad schemes of the Abolitionists to destroy the institution of domestic slavery. We have uniformly contended that negroes were property, and that slavery was a local institution, with which no power under the sun could interfere save the sovereign States themselves, in their individual capacity. For this great principle of right of the States to regulate their domestic institutions to suit themselves, we went to war with the North, and for nearly four years have maintained the dreadful conflict with unexampled success. Just at the moment when all the gigantic schemes of the enemy to subjugate us have failed—when Grant is panting for breath to renew a contest in which he has been completely buffled, and Sherman is toiling to escape from the toils of Hood, which threatens the destruction of his army—just at the auspicious moment when the bright and glorious day of independence is about to break upon us, with the splendor of an unclouded sun—just at such moment it is gravely proposed by respectable though chimerical journals in the South to ignore all our past cardinal principles, surrender the great question for which we went to war, and do for ourselves precisely what Lincoln and the abolitionists proposed to do for us, without war—*abolish slavery!*

This is the naked proposition of those who advocate the conscription of our slaves as soldiers. They propose to conscript "all the able-bodied negroes of the country" between the ages of 18 and 45 "respectively," arm and equip them in the field as soldiers along with our white men. As an inducement to make these negroes faithful to our cause, they are to be given their freedom and permitted to live among us after the war as freemen. The result of such a proposition, if successful, cannot be mistaken by a blind man or an idiot. It will convert the sovereign States of the Confederacy into free negro colonies, with all the social and political evils which attend the amalgamation of adverse races. If our negro men are made free, then justice and sound policy would require that their wives and children should be permitted to enjoy freedom along with their husbands and fathers, on the principle announced by the Richmond *Enquirer*, "that they who fight for freedom deserve to be freemen." Whether this be just or not, it is very certain that our slaves once made freemen, and trained in the skill of arms, and the hardships of the camp, and the dangers of the battle-field, would not only insist on their own freedom, but on the freedom of their entire race.

Nay, more. They would insist, and have the right to insist at the point of the bayonet, upon enjoying all the civil, social and political rights enjoyed by their former masters, on the ground that they had suffered equally all the dangers and responsibilities of the struggle. The horrible result would be either the amalgamation of the black and white races in the South, with all its attendant shame and ruin, or a dreadful civil war of extermination between the white men and the black! Can such consequences be contemplated by the Southern mind without a shudder for the result? And yet this is the certain end to which it is now proposed to educate our slaves.

Look at the question in another point of view. If our slaves are made soldiers, then they will have to be governed by the same military laws which govern the white man, because we have only one military code. They will, therefore, be *ipso facto* the equal of their masters, entitled to the same rights and subject only to the same punishments. The insolence of our former slaves would have to be endured, or, if chastised, they would have the right and the force to chastise back again; thus destroying the first principle of negro subordination, which is the life of the institution at the South.

But supposing the question to be fraught with none of these terrible social and political evils, it is perfectly clear to our mind that armed negroes would be a source of perpetual danger and weakness to the South in this struggle, instead of strength. When we shall have armed them, what security have we that they will not desert us and join the enemy in a body? Removed from all natural principle and from observation, they will certainly do so. Place our negroes in the field as soldiers, and they would surrender every position where they might be placed to defend, for it is idle to talk to sensible men about the fidelity of slaves. That is a subject which will do to amuse the brains of romancers.

Nor is this all. When we conscript all the able-bodied negroes, who are to cultivate our fields and support our armies—put the white men and negroes all in the field, and what will follow but general starvation? With the negro in the field and in the trenches he is a powerful and indispensable auxiliary to our cause. This is the capacity in which Lincoln fears the power of slavery. Five thousand negroes with the spade have made Richmond invulnerable to all the powerful and ingenious assaults of the enemy. The same number have enabled Charleston to withstand the most terrible and prolonged siege of modern warfare. With the spade and the hoe, our slaves are more powerful than an army with banners, but with arms in their hands, they at once become a source of fearful weakness and inevitable destruction.

We caution the people and the press in all solemnity against countenancing this new and mad scheme of abolition; this scheme to convert the Southern States into free negro colonies; to make the slave the equal of the white man; to rob the master of his rightful property; to emancipate the slave against positive State enactments; to destroy all hope of civil liberty in the South, and make to Lincoln and the world the humiliating confession that we are incapable of defending our property or our freedom.

CHARLESTON UNDER SHELLS.

A correspondent of the *S. C. Advocate* writes:

These messengers of death have been passing thick and fast among the inhabitants of the city, tearing up the streets, cutting gas-pipes and plunging us into darkness; thundering against churches and dwellings, and creating generally a great tumult; but, how few of the citizens have been harmed in their persons. Yet, what hair-breadth escapes have been made!

I saw, but a few days since, the interior of a gentleman's residence which a shell had entered; cutting the tester and passing through the pavilion of his bed, it penetrated the opposite wall and lodged in the adjoining room. Both himself and his wife were in the house at the time, and he remains there still. In another instance a similar missile entered a chamber, and passing between the slabs and bed clothes of a crib in which an infant was lying, left the little creature unhurt, but lost in the convolutions of its bedding.

Some months ago whilst our intrepid firemen were making every exertion to subdue the last spreading flames in one of the lower wards, the Yankees opened as usual upon the locality; a shell, in its parabolic descent, entered an engine which a number of firemen were working, and which was surrounded by a large concourse of others. The mute friend of our homes was blown to atoms, the men were dashed to the ground, and with the exception of a negro, who had just taken the place of a white man, and who lost an arm, resulting afterward in his death, and a very slight wound inflicted on one or two others, none were injured. Meeting our worthy Mayor some time subsequently and in conversation with him in reference to this circumstance, and the general deliverance of our citizens from ghastly wounds and horrid deaths, he threw up his hands and exclaimed: "It is the work of God! The history of Charleston for months past has most wonderfully illustrated Divine Providence. There never was anything like it!"—and this, at that time, was a very general sentiment. It is hoped that it may yet be said to be the case.

Passing through the lower wards of the city, you would be particularly struck with two things: First, the sad desolation. The elegant mansions and familiar thoroughfares, once rejoicing in wealth and refinement, and the theatre of busy life—the well-known and fondly-cherished churches—some of them ancient land-marks—where large assemblies were wont to bow at holy altars, and spacious halls that once blazed with light, and rung with festal songs, are all deserted, sombre and cheerless; and this is enhanced by the forbidding aspect of that vast district of the city which was laid in ashes three years ago, and which remains in unmolested ruins as the monument of Charleston's long and dreary pause in the grand march of improvement. Here you perceive her humiliation. But move on, and from her beautiful wharves and once beautiful White Point Garden you will see her head lifted in proud defiance, as she every day challenges her vaunting foes to attempt the desecration of her sacred soil with their polluting tread. This is her glory.

IMPRESSMENTS.

From the Savannah Republican.

In a late case in Georgia the appeal issue made up presented these points:

1. That neither the laws of Congress nor the regulations made under their authority, authorize the impressment of houses for any purpose.
2. That such impressments cannot be made except by order of the Secretary of War.
3. That the facts do not make out any necessity for impressments, and that the courts are to judge of the necessity.

Judge Clarke, of the Superior Court, Southwestern Court, in announcing judgment, says:

On the two points stated in their order, I overrule the counsel, and on the last one sustain him, and moreover adjudge that there is no present necessity, nor any future imminent necessity, which would warrant the proposed impressments.

The Constitution makes no distinction between personal and real estate. It uses the general term "property," and says, "nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation." The Constitution is paramount to the law—the law is in subjection to it. If engaged in war, as we are, Congress should have omitted to pass an impressment law, and the impressment of property became urgent, necessary and indispensable, I would sanction it, if made by the commanding officer, and "just compensation," was offered on the broad basis of the Constitution.

If I am right in the decision of the point just made, then it follows that it is not necessary for the order of impressment to come from the Secretary of War. The acts and the regulations point out what officers may impress, and Capt. White, as commandant of this post, is one of those officers.

The third point, that of necessity, is the controlling question in these cases. And first, who must judge of the necessity? If the impressing officer's judgment is final, then the cases are already decided, and there is no use for a court except for the purpose of registering his edicts. If the court cannot determine the necessity, then, in one important instance, it is manifest the Legislature may exercise judicial powers. Having the power in one case, where no such authority is delegated, the Congress could as justly claim it in all cases. There must be a tribunal to settle or adjudicate all such controversies, and by the Constitution it is vested in the judiciary.

Judge Clarke proceeds at length to establish the principle—that the necessity which authorizes impressment must be decided by the judiciary under the Constitution and laws, and not by the Legislature or by the War Department.

We commend the opinion and decision to all judges and counselors interested.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM A CONGRESSMAN.

W. E. Smith, of the Second Congressional District of Georgia, addresses to his constituents a stirring appeal, which we hope will be carefully read and digested by all of his constituency, and by many of his name and kin elsewhere. It is an admirably appropriate letter, full of patriotic appeals and admonition.

The Charleston *Courier* remarks:

The situation is encouraging. There is no room for despondency. There is much to hope for. Our armies are small, but if we will do our duty we can put into the field a half million of fighting men. Our munitions and weapons of war are abundant, and the supply is daily increasing. The supplies of grain and provisions are enough to last the country and the army two years! We have two millions of black laborers upon whose organized and disciplined labor we can confidently rely for future supplies. Our finances are daily improving, and we are beginning to witness a demand for money, a certain sign that it is becoming valuable.

There will be no legislation on the part of the present Congress tending to render Government securities worthless, or to impair the confidence of our people. The plighted faith of the Government will be soundly kept.

This being the condition of the country, we should act promptly and strengthen the army. This month and the next will give birth to the most extraordinary events of the war; the *dangers* are imminent, and the crisis such as to demand the aid and assistance of every citizen, there must be no shirking—no skulking. The time has arrived when all such shifts should be treated at home as offences. The country should be cleared of absentees by force, if not by persuasion. The absent thirds of the army must be returned. No man has a right to desert from, or to avoid, duty when his country is imperilled. The country expects, the emergency demands, and our safety requires that every man shall do his duty and his whole duty.

From the Savannah Republican, Nov. 3.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR BAYLOR?

The *Morning News*, of yesterday, says:

"We know that the Vice-President has held Baylor in utter contempt for the past eight years, and took special pains to make him aware of this fact, refusing during all that time anything more than a cold civility, much less take him into his confidence. Gov. Brown has no better opinion of the man than the Vice-President, and is no more responsible for his views or conduct than the editor of the *Register*."

But Gov. Brown is certainly responsible for the appointment of a foreign adventurer, who he had every reason to believe was a scamp, first as his aid-de-camp and then commercial commissioner to represent the State abroad. This will hardly be denied, and is even confessed in the above extract. We may justly go further, and say that he who knowingly appoints a bad man to office is responsible for the wrongs done by the latter, and the disgrace brought upon those whom he is sent to represent. If Mr. Stephens knew Baylor was a rascal for eight years, and treated him as such for that period, while the public generally were of the same opinion, it is not a little difficult for one to believe that Gov. Brown's bad opinion of him did not date back to a period prior to his appointment as commissioner. The Governor, somehow, has a peculiar *penchant* for adventurers.

MARITAL RIGHTS OF SLAVES.

A Baptist Association, of Georgia, at its late session, adopted the following resolution in relation to the marriage relationship between slaves:

Resolved, That it is the firm belief and conviction of this body, that the institution of marriage was ordained by Almighty God for the benefit of the whole human race, without respect to color; that it ought to be maintained in its original purity, among all classes of people, and in all communities and in all ages, till the end of time; and that, consequently, the law of Georgia, in its failure to recognize and protect this relation between our slaves, is essentially defective and ought to be amended.

MOVEMENTS ON THE COAST.

From the Savannah Republican, Nov. 1.

The movements of the enemy on the coast of Carolina and Georgia, for some weeks past, have kept the military authorities wide awake, and puzzled them no little. War-vessels and transports, the latter in considerable number, have been hovering around, apparently with some malicious intent. In the last few days their manoeuvres have become more apparent. As if apprehensive that we had a fleet of blockade-runners at Savannah anxious to get out, they have effectually blocked up the channel of Savannah and Warsaw rivers. Considerable bodies of men have been landed on Tybee and Big Warsaw Islands, and a flag-staff planted on the latter, from which floats the hated ensign of Abolition tyranny. Whether the men landed are Yankee troops or Confederate prisoners of war brought to be exchanged, does not appear; there are circumstances that favor the belief that it is an exchange movement. A flag-of-truce boat is expected up the river in a day or two, and then all doubts will be removed. In the meantime, our authorities are exercising all vigilance, and holding themselves prepared to meet any emergency that may arise.

ABOUT ATLANTA.

From the Macon Intelligencer.

Last Wednesday Gen. Kilpatrick was quartered at New Hope Church, with over three thousand cavalry. A large number of Iverson's command were in the same vicinity, and numerous skirmishes were occurring daily between detachments of both forces. A considerable force of our cavalry was sent on last Tuesday, to the rear of Marietta, to operate on the enemy's scouting parties that keep up a continuous picket line with the various positions of the Yankee army, the largest portion of which was at Summerville, and along the road to Chattanooga and Bridgeport on Saturday and Sunday a week ago.

One entire Yankee corps remains in Atlanta. The men have been on half rations during the past two weeks, and will have twenty days' supply. A train of two hundred wagons laden with subsistence reached Atlanta one day during last week, having come safely by the highway east of the State railroad. Our cavalry have not been scouting in force in that direction, hence the comparative safety with which the enemy succeeded in carrying the train through.

HON. EX-SENATOR HAMMOND.

We regret, says the Charleston *Mercury* of a recent date, that Ex-Senator Hammond now lies dangerously ill at his residence, at Redcliffe, near Augusta. His physicians regard his condition as critical in the extreme, and fear that he cannot recover. His disease, under which he has been suffering for many years, is intestinal hemorrhage. He has been sinking for some time. We trust he will yet recover—that a naturally vigorous frame will yet rally, and save him to the country which he has served with fidelity and rare talents.

ARREST OF A SPY.

A young woman by the name of Miss Jones, says the Selma *Dispatch* Oct. 27, was arrested in this city yesterday charged with being a Federal spy. She had about her person a number of papers, the nature of which we were unable to ascertain, and a large amount of greenbacks. She acknowledged having two accomplices. Our authorities are on the alert, and they will hardly escape.

HOBSON'S CHOICE.

STATE OF GEORGIA, ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, MILLEDGEVILLE, Oct. 25, 1864.

[Extract.]

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 153.—9. As the militiamen of the State, between the ages of 50 and 60 years, have been relieved from duty in the field, and detailed as policemen to remain at home for the purpose of arresting and sending to the front all persons liable under the Governor's proclamation, who are seeking to avoid military duty: Now, therefore, in view of the favor thus granted, the Governor orders that in the event of any detailed policeman failing or refusing to make such arrest within fifteen days after the reception of this order by the aid-de-camp of the district, the detail of such policeman shall be revoked, and he himself sent to the front.

The attention of the Aides-de-camp is especially called to this order.

By command of His Excellency the Governor.

HENRY C. WAYNE,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

THE CAPTURE OF THE FLORIDA.

Further Particulars of the Capture of the Pirate Florida.

From the Boston Traveller, Nov. 8.

We have been enabled to obtain some additional details in regard to the capture of the pirate *Florida*, in the port of Bahia, by the *Wachusett*. This morning Capt. Winslow, of the *Kearsarge*, in company with his son, called upon Admiral Stringham, at the navy-yard.

The Admiral received him in the most cordial manner, and warmly congratulated him on his gallant achievement in capturing the notorious *Alabama*. Capt. Winslow had hardly entered into conversation before the navy-yard battery gave a thundering welcome, which was duly replied to from the *Kearsarge*.

As elsewhere stated, the capture of the *Florida* was effected at 3 o'clock on the morning of the 7th of October, in the harbor of Bahia, and close up to the city. The surprise was the most complete imaginable. The officers of the rebel craft seemed to entertain no fear of danger from the *Wachusett*, and everything about the ship was as still and silent as on board a merchantman.

Capt. Collins aimed to strike the *Florida* amidships, which would almost instantly have sunk her; but his vessel veered, and he hit her on the quarter. Unprepared as they were, the officer in command of the *Florida* had no alternative but surrender. In the excitement of the occasion, some pistols were discharged, and two guns accidentally fired from the *Wachusett*.

They may have struck somewhere in the city, as the Brazilian Admiral came alongside and ordered them to desist firing. Three men of the *Wachusett* were slightly wounded, probably accidentally, as the prisoners from the *Florida* declare that not a shot was fired by them.

They also say that Capt. Morris, their Commander, was on board the *Florida* when the *Wachusett* attacked her, and that he jumped into a dingy laying alongside, and escaped to the shore, which was only two hundred yards off.

Half an hour after the capture of the *Florida* the *Wachusett* started out to sea with her. When the day broke Capt. Collins saw a side-wheel steamer towing a Brazilian man-of-war out of Bahia, but he put on all sail and a full head of steam, and was soon out of sight and the chance of interruption.

The *Florida* is a well-built vessel of about 600 tons, but she is little over half the size, and not half the strength of the *Alabama*. The *Kearsarge* has spent some time in cruising after her, and had she gone down on the eastern side of the Atlantic, instead of beating up against the trade winds, she would have intercepted the pirate and captured her, which would have been a very pretty sequel to the *Alabama* affair.

The officers of the *Kearsarge* were treated with the highest consideration in the French and English ports which they visited after their victory over Semmes. Whenever the *Kearsarge* went into Dover, the Seventy-eighth Highlanders used to gather on the hill and receive the ship with hearty cheers. At Dover, Hastings, Folkestone, in England, Boulogne, Ostend, and Cherbourg, thousands of people visited her.

Many distinguished naval officers of both countries came on board and inspected with great attention the armament and general arrangements of the ship. The English officers confess the Armstrong guns a failure, and say they do not at all meet the requirements of the service. The Government will throw them aside as quietly and quickly as possible, and substitute others in their place.

In France a dozen distinguished painters made sketches of the fight, and the Emperor sent his own marine painter down to make a perfect picture of the engagement.

The prisoners on board the *Kearsarge* will be transferred to Fort Warren. Two officers of the *Alabama*, the Chief Engineer, Freeman, and the Boatswain, are among them. The former is a Welshman, but was formerly in our navy; the Boatswain is a Philadelphian.

Capt. Winslow speaks of the crew of the *Alabama* as the finest body of men he ever saw, being picked men and of splendid physical appearance.

The *Kearsarge* proved much faster than the vaunted *Alabama*, and she is undoubtedly one of the best vessels of her class in the service.

On her way here from St. Thomas, her average speed was about twelve knots an hour—remarkably good speed when it is remembered the long time she had been on active duty, and the rough weather she has encountered, beside her sharp conflict with the *Alabama*.

She now carries in her rudder-post a 120-pound shell, which Capt. Winslow was afraid to remove from fear of an explosion. Her transom and stern is much shattered, and she will require some time for thorough repairs.

The *Kearsarge*, in her cruising, learned something about the *Tallahassee*, which made her experimental trial in sight of the *Kearsarge*, before she had been converted into a piratical rover. She is about 500 tons, and very fast, and a better ship than has been generally represented.

A few words about Capt. Winslow may not be uninteresting. He is of perhaps less than the medium height, with a most frank and agreeable manner, and evidently a gentleman of culture and fine education.

The fact that he won the esteem, if not the sympathies, of the friends of secession in England and France, will surprise no one who is acquainted with his manly character. Our Government could not have sent an officer abroad more capable of sustaining the dignity of our navy with honor and credit.

Dreadful Accident on the Baltimore Railroad.

TWO PERSONS KILLED AND MANY WOUNDED.

From the Philadelphia Bulletin, Nov. 8.

Last night the train which left Baltimore at 10:30 o'clock met with an accident about one mile this side of Perrymansville, which resulted in the death of two persons and the wounding of many more. Very fortunately the train was proceeding at a slow rate at the time of the accident, or the list of deaths and maimed would have been much larger.

A variety of reasons were assigned for the accident. The most intelligent offered was that the heavy trains which have so taxed the road for a week past so widened the track that the wheels lost their hold. The heavy rains also have weakened the embankment upon which the track is laid. Diligent search was made by the officers of the company and passengers to see whether foul play had been practiced, but there was no evidence of the fact.

Whatever may have been the cause, the train was thrown from the track. The coupling connecting the engine with the train broke, and strange to say, though six cars were utterly demolished, the engine sustained no injury.

It was a sad duty left the survivors, and those who escaped unhurt, to relieve those who were still entangled in the ruins, and endeavor to alleviate the sufferings of the wounded. The soldiers on the train, with admirable forethought, kindled large fires out of the ruins, and this served to make the work much easier.

John E. McDonough, of this city; T. C. Murray, of Washington, and several members of the Hibernia Engine Company, of this city, who were on the train, labored diligently and earnestly in the mass of rubbish, giving attention to the maimed and wounded.

Albert L. Smith, a youth of eighteen, residing in Washington City, was instantly killed.

Lieut. Chas. E. Carroll, belonging to the Veteran Corps, and who was returning to his home in Wilmington, had both of his thigh-bones broken, and was injured about the head. He lingered in great agony for about one hour, when death relieved him of his sufferings.

Valentine Stern was wounded about the head.

James Wardley, colored, engaged on the refreshment car, was scalded by the over-setting of that car, and receiving the contents of the boiling water he had for culinary purposes.

Jeremiah Buckley, hurt in the back. He was in the second car front, where passengers suffered most.

Charles Alexander, of Wilmington, Del., had one of his ribs broken.

Michael Bertke, residence Falls of Schuylkill, was badly hurt about the head.

Lieut. A. M. Copeland, belonging to the Eighty-first New-York Volunteers, and who was returning home wounded, had his leg broken in the identical spot where he received his wound.

Prof. Saunders, of the West Philadelphia Institute, was reported to have been wounded about the head.

Jos. Bennard, of Maine, was slightly wounded about the head.

Mrs. Smalling, of Philadelphia, was bruised about the head.

Andrew Taylor, colored, scalded in refreshment car.

Kate Thompson, Georgetown, D.C., bruised about the head and face.

Mrs. Frances, of Washington City, bruised.

Mr. Jerome, scalded in the refreshment car.

Susanna Elliott and child were slightly injured.

There were others who received slight bruises, but the above were all who were injured to any serious extent. A report was prevalent that four persons had been killed. One of our reporters was on the train, and made diligent inquiry and search to gain the truth in regard to this rumor, and he is positive that the two cases are all that resulted fatally.

Three army surgeons, Dr. Cox and Dr. Albert Ramsay, of the One Hundred and Twenty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, and one other, whose name we did not learn, devoted their time and professional skill to the relief of the sufferers.

The scene of the accident was in the midst of a thick wood, and the hour, (midnight), the blackness of the night and the bright camp fires, with the cries of the wounded, made a picture we never hope to realize or see again.

The conductor of the train sent notice to the nearest station of the accident, and notified trains coming north and going south of the condition of the road, and thereby prevented what actually got into circulation, that the train had been run into after the accident.

It was nearly six o'clock this morning when the train from Philadelphia reached the spot, and as it was impossible to pass over the road, the passengers of the ill-fated train were invited to occupy the Philadelphia cars, and were then brought to this city.

The telegraph poles on the side of the road were demolished and the wires lay along the ground for some distance, embedded in the mass of rubbish.

Every attention that humanity could dictate was given to them who needed it, both by the company's employes and by the passengers.

The train bearing the wounded arrived in this city about eleven o'clock, A.M. The most mysterious part of the occurrence, viewing the accident as it occurred, with the cars turned topsy-turvy, and seats and roofs demolished, is how so many escaped instant death.

The Campaign Against Price.

HIS RETREAT INTO ARKANSAS—SANBORN AND M'NEIL IN PURSUIT.

From the St. Louis Republican, Nov. 6.

The return of Gens. Rosecrans and A. J. Smith, and the members of their respective staffs, together with a number of other officers who have participated in the campaign against Price, gives assurance that the State is completely cleared of the enemy. The officers named went to a point on the border, forty miles below Little Santa Fe.

At the time of their departure, Price, with his flying forces, was believed to have reached Arkansas, and pursuit was maintained by Gens. Sanborn and McNeil, with a Union force quite sufficient to drive him beyond the Arkansas river. The enemy are thoroughly cowed, and are making all haste to place themselves beyond the danger of further collision with our troops.

Gen. Pleasonton is at Warrensburgh, superintending the withdrawal of such troops as are not needed in the pursuit, and will return to St. Louis in one or two weeks. The troops from the Department of Missouri were foremost at Independence and the Blue, and did all that was accomplished at the Osage. There was no lack of gallantry on the part of Kansas troops, wherever they were engaged, but far more credit has been claimed for their leaders than was justly due.

The rebels committed the folly of allowing themselves to be overtaken on the prairies, where our cavalry could ride them down, instead of making a stand upon hills or in woods, from which they would have been dislodged with more difficulty to the loyal troops and less loss to themselves.

Part of the prisoners taken were sent by Gen. Curtis to Fort Leavenworth. He has not yet returned from the vicinity of Fort Scott, and may be exercising command over the pursuing columns of Sanborn and McNeil.

Gen. Hancock's Congratulatory Order to his Command.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS, BEFORE PETERSBURGH, Nov. 3, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 4.—The Major-General commanding desires to express his gratification at the conduct of Mott's and Egan's divisions, as well as the artillery of this command, and Gen. Gregg's cavalry, in the action of the 27th inst., on the Boydton plankroad. Newspaper correspondents, who were not on the field, have misrepresented the affair, speaking of it as a disaster, giving you less credit than is accorded you by your enemies.

In this action the Major-General commanding was pleased with the bearing of the troops, particularly with that of regiments whose conduct was open to censure on a previous occasion. While in pursuit of a definite object, and one distinct from the operations of other parts of the army, the command was attacked on its flank by a large force of the enemy's infantry, and in the rear by five brigades of cavalry. The flank attack was speedily repulsed, and resulted disastrously to the enemy, who lost nearly a thousand prisoners, several colors, and one gun. The assault in the rear was met by the gallant cavalry under Gen. Gregg, and was repulsed. The enemy expected much from this attack and gained nothing. The troops under Gen. Miles, forming a part of the force holding the intrenchments at Petersburgh, are also entitled to great commendation for their services while detached.

By order of Maj.-Gen. HANCOCK.

SEPTIMUS CARNCROSS, A. A. G.

Society for the Relief of Crippled Persons.

At a semi-annual meeting of the Board of Managers of the New-York Society for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled, held at the institution, No. 97 Second-avenue—President, John C. Green; Treasurer, Jonathan Sturges; Corresponding Secretary, R. M. Hartley; Recording Secretary, Jos. B. Collins—the following report was presented by Rev. James Knight, Surgeon to the Institution, of several most extraordinary cases of deformity that had been relieved, and that 507 patients had been received during the past six months, and in eighteen months from the opening of the institution, 1,335 patients, of which 1,214 had been *relieved*, 24 classes of patients had been the recipients. The largest number being ruptured persons of all ages; the next most numerous, deformed children, the sequence of paralysis; the next, *scrofulous ailments*, hip disease, white swelling, humpback, contraction from ulceration, in children from 4 to 14 years old, mostly house patients.

DEATH OF AN OLD MAN.—Edward J. Horsman died suddenly at the Custom-house in this city at 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Mr. Horsman, who was recently appointed a messenger, was seventy years old. He resided in Williamsburgh.

OLD NEW-YORK.

The two hundredth anniversary of the conquest of New-Netherland, in the Autumn of 1664, was recently commemorated by the New-York Historical Society. An eloquent oration, appropriate to the occasion, was delivered at the Cooper Institute, by JOHN ROMEYN BRODHEAD, LL. D., before a very large and brilliant audience.

MR. BRODHEAD'S ORATION.

Mr. BRODHEAD began by saying that, two hundred years ago, an English squadron, filled with armed men, came up our bay, and anchored at what is now our Battery. Its presence foreboded and produced results of momentous interest to our city, our State and our nation. They had directed that the anniversary of the event should be fitly observed, and in obedience to their call, he ventured to review the circumstances and consider the consequences of the transaction which they were that day assembled to commemorate.

EARLY COLONISTS OF NORTH AMERICA.

Mr. BRODHEAD rapidly glanced at the progress of colonization on the eastern coast of North America, and alluded to the claim to the territory by the British, notwithstanding the sweeping title of Spain, Queen Elizabeth declaring "that prescription without possession was without avail," or in other words, that actual occupation must follow discovery in order to confer a valid right to savage territory. After referring to the settlement of Canada by the French, the discovery of New-York by HUDSON, and the subsequent emigration thither, the colonization of New-England, and the granting by Holland of a provincial government to New Netherland, the speaker briefly estimated the character of PETER STUYVESANT, its first governor, who, with many of the nobler characteristics, oftentimes exhibited, he said, some of the weaker and more frivolous qualities of the human mind. He delighted in pomp and the ostentation of despotic command. Imperious and irascible, he was honest and faithful; he obeyed the orders of his superiors with scrupulous zeal, and insisted on the implicit obedience of his subjects. If he was arbitrary, he was generally just. He loved his fatherland, her laws and her religion with hearty devotion, and if at times his earnestness carried him beyond the bounds of discretion, none can impeach the sincerity of his purpose, or fail to admire the energetic firmness with which he enforced his own convictions.

A PROPHECY FULFILLED.

New-Amsterdam grew rapidly in importance. "Promote commerce," wrote the West India Company to STUYVESANT, in the Winter of 1652, "whereby Manhattan must prosper; her population then increase; her trade and navigation flourish. For, when these once become permanently established, when the ships of New-Netherland ride on every part of the ocean, then numbers now looking to that coast with eager eyes, will be lured to embark for your island." The prophecy was splendidly fulfilled.

THE GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION OF NEW-NETHERLAND

Was referred to as being the most advantageously situated region in North America, its original limits including all the Atlantic coast down to Delaware Bay and Montauk Point, and even further east and north, and all the inland territory, bounded by the Connecticut Valley on the east, the St. Lawrence and Lake Ontario on the North, and the confluents of the Ohio, the Susquehanna and the Delaware on the west and south. Within these bounds is the only spot on the continent whence issue divergent streams which find their outlets in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the Atlantic Ocean and the Gulf of Mexico.

ITS PHYSICAL PROSPERITY FATAL TO ITS POLITICAL LIFE.

It was the wise decree of Providence that this magnificent region should first be occupied by the Batavian race. There was expanded the germ of a mighty cosmopolitan State, destined to exert a moral influence as happy as the physical peculiarities of its temperate territory were alluring. Yet the growth and prosperity of the Dutch province were fatal to the political life. The envy of its neighbors was aroused. Covetousness produced an irrepressible desire of possession, which could be appeased only by its violent seizure by unscrupulous foes. Jealousy of the Dutch which had grown with the growth of Puritanism, was increased by local prejudices, and encroachments were made on all sides upon New Netherland, and when remonstrance was made, the Dutch were declared to be the "encroachers" upon New-England. The restoration of King Charles the Second was the prognostic of the fate of New-Netherland. The usurpation of New-York by that king decided the fortunes of North America. It was an act of unparalleled national baseness. It was planned in secret, and carried out in deliberate treachery toward a friendly government. It was essential to the success of England's colonial policy, to secure the prize. Yet unjustifiable as was the deed, the temptation to commit it was irresistible. Its actual execution was only a question of time. Even if the importance of the crisis had been adequately estimated in Holland, our state could not have remained much longer a Dutch province. It was not easy of defence, not insular in position, and its territorial boundary adjoined the colonial possessions of France and England. If England had not seized it, France would have not long afterwards in the Dutch war of 1672, and if she had, the subserviency of CHARLES and JAMES would probably have so confirmed the French power on this continent, that neither the conquest of Canada by England, nor the American Revolution could have happened. Both these events depended on the fate of New-Netherland. Mr. BRODHEAD briefly touched upon matters immediately subsequent to the capitulation, showing that the colonists accepted the change of rulers, at least calmly and hopefully, if not with positive satisfaction.

THE HOLLANDERS AND NEW-ENGLANDERS CONTRASTED.

There was, at all events, one point on which there was almost universal acquiescence. As a choice of evils, the Dutch inhabitants of New-Netherlands were far more content with becoming subject directly to the King of England than they would have been with the mastery of those eastern neighbors who had so long, but so vainly coveted the possession of their province. The early colonists of our State had but little liking for most of the emigrants to New-England or their characteristics. If they sympathized with any of them, it was chiefly with the tolerant people of Rhode Island. The genial English cavalier was much nearer the Hollander's heart than was the ascetic English Puritan, who would not be comforted in his exile by the calm pleasures of a Leyden Sunday. Across the Atlantic, local circumstances produced deeper repugnance. New York and Massachusetts—rivals and antagonists nearly from the start—were colonized by men not only of different races, but of essentially opposite ideas. The cardinal principle of one was comprehensive liberality—the systematic policy of the other was procrustian rigor. There never was a greater contrast in the civilized peoples of the earth. Thus it happened that there was almost constant enmity between the Dutch provinces and her Puritan neighbors. This early antipathy was doubtless largely increased by those territorial encroachments which were so offensively pushed on from the East. Yet the contrariety survived long after the question of boundaries was settled. It continued to manifest itself in what appeared to be a meddlesome and callous obtrusiveness on the one side, which was met on the other by the decorous reserve which the rules of good society promote. In the end it was well that such characteristic differences existed. With more intimate association each rival had learned to respect and to value the excellencies which distinguished the other; narrow provincialism grew more magnanimous with larger observation, and while but few were found willing to abandon the valleys of the Hudson and the Mohawk, crowds pressed from New-England in later years to irresistible attractive homes in New-York, none the less gladly because of the unjealous greeting which welcomed their approach. The acute ingenuity, anxious energy, and austere virtues, which were thus contributed by its immigrants from the East, blended admirably with the steady industry, quiet conservatism, and grand comprehensiveness, which always marked the pioneers of our State; and the combination has yielded results of magnificent prosperity, which, God grant, may be perpetual. It was for the true interest of America that New-York was founded by the Batavian race. That founding produced our own magnanimous and cosmopolitan State, the influence of which on our nation has always been so happy and so healthful. Providence never meant so great a country to be the antitype of a single European sovereignty.

The speaker referred to the homogeneousness of the early population of New-England, and the influences which intensified their original Puritan characteristics—to do as they pleased themselves and to domineer over others. Of the characteristics developed, none was more remarkable than the system of "mutual inspection," which pushed to its extreme limits, would subject all to a discipline as galling as it is unwholesome and dwarfing. Liberality, magnanimity and comprehensiveness could not flourish. The New-Englander could not propagate as he sought, his unmodified, self-ingrained provincialisms in the cosmopolitan atmosphere of New-York. That he could not, was happy for our country.

NEW-YORK COSMOPOLITAN.

It was not her cramped destiny to perpetuate the ideas or policy of one of the nationalities of the Old World, or of one of its plantations in the New. The arrogant claims so flattering to British pride, so sycophantic in Americans who would flatter England, that the United States of America are of wholly Anglo Saxon origin, is as fallacious as it is vulgar. Time's noblest offspring was not the child of England alone. There was a fatherland as truthfully as the motherland. The great modern Republic sprang from a union of races as various and contrasted as the climes to which they emigrated. Sweden, Holland, Germany, Savoy, Spain, France, Scotland and Ireland, all coöperated no less truly than England in peopling our territory, moulding our institutions, and creating our vast and diversified country, "one and indivisible." [Applause.] To its heterogeneousness and not to its supposed homogeneousness—to its collision and its mingling of races, to its compromises and its concessions, does that country owe its grandest moral, social and political characteristics. [Applause.]

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE BATAVIAN RACE.

Mr. BRODHEAD next spoke of the strong influence which the Batavian founders of New-York exerted upon their State and upon the confederated nation. The motives for their emigration were different from those which led to the colonization of other American territories. They had suffered no persecution in their tolerant fatherland. They left its shores, not as refugees, but as volunteers—not to seek freedom to worship God for themselves and deny it to others; not to establish an inquisitorial dogmatism, but to live and let others live in comfort. They remembered with deep affection the great history of the little country they had left, and with their household gods they carried

"The wreaths and relics of the immortal fire"

They brought over into the wilderness these thrifty national habits which soon made it to bloom and blossom as the rose. Distinguished by that modesty which generally accompanies merit, the Dutch pioneers of New-York made no loud sounding pretensions to grandeur in purpose, superiority in character, or eminence in holiness. They were the very opposite of the Pharisees of ancient and modern times. They were more ready to do than to boast; and their descendants have never been ambitious to arrogate and appropriate excessive praise for what their forefathers did in extending the limits of the limits of Christendom, and in stamping on North America its resplendent features of freedom and religion and literality in political faith. The various beneficent institutions introduced by the Hollanders were touched upon. The system of free public or common schools, in which New-England takes no less pride than New-York, was borrowed or imitated from the Dutch republic, where the exiled Puritans saw it for the first time in successful operation, while the Hollanders formed the chief element in our population, New-Netherland enjoyed the advantage of a happy intermixture of other European races. Our first settlers, imbued with the liberal sentiments of their ancestral land, fostered free navigation and free trade, as the solvent of nation antipathies. Accordingly, without regard to diversities in doctrine or lineage, they made the hearthstone the test of citizenship, and residence and loyalty, the only obligations of the multifarious nationalities which soon came to nestle among them. As early as 1643, the Jesuit Jaques found eighteen different languages were spoken in New-Amsterdam. If the fatherland gave asylum to self-exiled English Puritans, New-Netherland as liberally sheltered refugees from the intolerent governments on her eastern frontier. Her magnificent destiny, foretold in Holland, began to be accomplished, when numbers were looking to her with eager eyes were lured to embark for her shore. On our own rocky island—the Tyre of the New World—where Dutch sagacity, integrity, liberality and industry laid the foundation, Saxon and Celt, Frenchman and German, Jew and Gentile, Northerner and Southerner, men of all races, tongues and climes and creeds have worked together to build up the golden throne of commerce. New-Amsterdam was but the miniature of New-Netherland, and the prototype of cosmopolitan New-York. So with large and comprehensive spirit our forefathers established the grandeur of that natural state whose "far off coming shone——."

INFLUENCE OF THE CONQUEST BY ENGLAND.

But if it was for the true interest of America that New-York should be founded by Holland; it was equally for the greatest good of the greatest number that she should be acquired by England. If instead of becoming the connecting link between the British American plantations, our State had been annexed to Canada by LOUIS XIV., the Iroquois would have been rapidly exterminated, and the dominion of France on this continent would have grown impregnable, and no such a revolution could have happened as that which produced our nation. Instead of Canada and Nova Scotia, New England and Virginia, deprived of the sympathy of New-York, might, perhaps, at this moment have been receiving orders from Whitehall. But the confirmation of British supremacy here was the augury of our national independence. The fatherland had done all that the wisdom of the Almighty had given her to do in the work of American colonization. Thenceforward her transatlantic offspring was to become the ward of a severer guardian, whose fate it was like that of Spain—to educate a new republic of United States. This glorious consummation could not have begun or have been so wisely accomplished, if New-York had not suffered in common with others under the oppression which produced unanimous revolt; and if she had not taught her sister colonies some of those exalting principles of political and religious liberty which, preserving her through long generations untainted by fanaticism, have made her the magnetic monument of her Batavian founders. The change of laws and customs in New-York with the supremacy of England was next adverted to. This change, however, was gradual. The articles of capitulation happily restrained what otherwise might have been an insufferable exercise of the conqueror's power. Granted their own religious worship and church discipline, the Dutch, in due time, cordially welcomed the service of the Church of England. The cosmopolitan character of New-York was but made more prominent by the bloodless revolution which, preserving the old, impressed fresh elements among the original staples of her greatness.

There was one remarkable feature in which our State differed from every other British American dependency. From the circumstance, among others, that she remained for nearly a century a royal province without a charter, and afterwards her Governor and councils were appointed directly by the King, was fastened upon her a distinctive quality of social aristocracy which survived the period of the revolution. It was, perhaps, owing to these causes that so few of her Puritan neighbors come to add to her colonial population. After glancing at the internal arrangements of New-Netherlands, the speaker said that to all the changes which followed its conquest, the Dutch colonists submitted with characteristic good faith. A few who could not bear the separation returned to end their days in their fatherland, but STUYVESANT, with the Dutch clergy and most of the colonial officers, honestly took the oath of allegiance, and remained faithful as long as English supremacy lasted. To Holland they felt a deep, unalterable, hereditary attachment. Nor has the horologue of time extinguished this sentiment in their descendants. But two centuries have almost wiped out the recollection of Holland, the once familiar name of New-Netherlands.

THE NOBLE EARLY ANNALS OF NEW-YORK.

There is no State nor nation which has better reason to be proud of its annals than New-York; yet of no State were the beginnings left for generations in greater obscurity. This is owing to the difficulty of getting at the records, and in a still greater degree to an inherited or imitative depreciation of everything Dutch, which seems to have infected so many writers in our own country, especially those of New-England. It is the good fortune of that section of our land to possess abundant, easily read records of the deeds and virtues of her founders, and it is greatly to her comfort that so many of her children have done their best to extol her glory and spread abroad her fame. It may well be questioned whether their zeal has not run into injustice, and whether, while incessantly magnifying the praise of one portion of our Union, a candid acknowledgment of the merits of others has not been sytematically shunned.

HER SALUTARY INFLUENCE.

While she formed a part of the British colonial empire, New-York never lost her original social identity nor her peculiar political influence. Her moral power lasted through the whole succession of events which culminated in the American Revolution. Nor has her salutary influence ever ceased. The history of her fatherland, beside the idea of toleration of opinion, furnished the example of a federation of free and independent States, and made familiar the most instructive lessons of constitutional administration. The Declaration of Independence of the United Provinces of Netherland was the glorious model of the English Declaration of Right, and of the grander Declaration of Independence of the United Colonies of North America. The union of Utrecht was the noble exemplar of the Philadelphia articles of confederation. The Dutch motto, "*Endragt maakt magt*"—"Unity makes might"—suggested our own "*E Pluribus Unum.*" All these teachings of Dutch history are the peculiar heritage of our own Empire State. It was the proud destiny of New-York to temper the narrow and sometimes the fanatical characteristics of her English sister plantations with the larger and more conservative principles which she had herself derived from Holland. It was her lot to sustain more severe trials, and gain a more varied experience than any other American colony. Midway between the St. Lawrence and Chesapeake, she stood for almost a century guarding her long frontier against the enmity of New-France. And when, at last, the conquest of Canada filled the measure of British aggression, and pampered still more the British lust of power, the augury of two hundred years ago was fulfilled, and New-York—worthy to be distinguished as the Netherland of America—became the pivot province on which hinged the most important movements of that sublime revolt against the oppression of England, the only preliminary to which was the triumphant struggle that the forefathers of her first settlers maintained against the gigantic despotism of Spain.

The Boats Destroyed.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, Nov. 6.

We have an unusual large number of steamboat accidents to record this morning. In the first place, Capt. JOHN KYLE received a dispatch on Saturday, dated Johnsonville, November 6, from Capt. HOLLOWAY, indorsed by Gen. J. D. WEBSTER, which reads as follows: Transports burned by order, including the *Doane* No. 2; crew safe. Capt. PINE VARBLE, of Louisville, also received a similar dispatch on Saturday. The following are the names of the boats lying at Johnsonville, in the Government service, and burned by order of Gen. WEBSTER, to prevent the rebels, who are in strong force in that vicinity, from capturing and using them: *Doane No. 2, Arcola, Duke, Goody Friends, Aurora, Mountaineer, and J. B. Ford.* They were all loaded with Government supplies at the last accounts. It is reasonable to suppose, that their cargoes, as well as the boats, were destroyed. Three or four formidable batteries on the Tennessee River, between Johnsonville and Paducah, prevented the steamers from coming out of the river. The *Doane No. 2* was in her second season, valued at $40,000, and owned by Capt. JOHN KYLE and Capt. HOLLOWAY, of this city. The *Arcola* is owned in Pittsburgh, and valued at $35,000. The *Duke* was probably worth $18,000, and, we believe, is owned in Evansville. The *Goody Friends* is owned by DAVID GIBSON & Co., and Capt. MURRAY, and valued at $25,000. The *Aurora* is also owned by DAVID GIBSON & Co., and valued at $40,000. The *Mountaineer* is a new boat, on her first trip, and owned by Capt O. C. WILLIAMSON, of this city. She is worth $40,000. The *J. B. Ford* belongs to the Government. We have no further particulars relative to the destruction of these boats, but suppose they were scuttled and sunk and the upper works burned off. In that event, the machinery can be recovered, which is very valuable. It is also reported that the rebels captured three of our "tin-clad" gunboats in the Tennessee. The *J. W Cheesman*, Capt. THAD. WINTHLIN, while descending the same stream, trying to run by a rebel battery, had her steam-pipe cut by a cannon ball, and was captured. The Captain's wife and daughter were on the boat with him. The *Cheesman* is owned by DAVID GIBSON & Co., of this city. The *Venus*, and three barges, were also captured by the same battery. The probability is they were also burned.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

The Attack on Decatur—Protracted Siege—The Rebels Repulsed—Cannon Spiked—Retreat of the Enemy—They Move on Johnsonville.

Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.

NASHVILLE, Friday, Nov. 4.

I have received some particulars of the recent operations about Decatur, Ala., which I herewith transmit. They furnish a record highly honorable to the Union troops engaged. Brig.-Gen. R. S. GRANGER commanded the small garrison at that place. The advance of HOOD's army made its appearance near the town on the morning of Oct. 26. The garrison promptly met and drove back the assault. On the 27th, the enemy, in great force, threw his lines around the town, both wings resting upon the river. Reinforcements for the garrison arrived, and were put in position. One company of BUCK's battery, supported by Companies H, G and B, of the Fourteenth United States Colored Infantry, was placed on the north side of the river, and did good execution, blowing up two rebel caissons on the opposite side of the river. This was on Friday, Oct. 28. On Thursday night, the rebels advanced their lines to within a short distance of the fort on our right, driving in our pickets.

On Friday a small party of men sallied out from the fort, and charging upon the rebels in front, captured 123 prisoners. At noon, eight companies of the Fourteenth Colored Infantry, commanded by Col. T. J. MORGAN, charged a battery which the rebels had placed in position, drove the enemy in confusion, killed and wounded many, and spiked two guns. The enemy collected in force, and compelled the assaulting column to retire without bringing off the guns. Our loss in the charge was considerable. One officer was killed and four wounded. One private was killed and forty wounded. On the evening of the 28th two gunboats came down the river, engaging the rebel batteries, which followed them along the bank. The boats enfiladed the rebel line of battle. On Friday night the enemy began to withdraw. On Saturday, the Fourteenth Colored made a reconnoissance, and found the rebel force still in front of our main fort

On Saturday morning the Sixth Indiana, Fourteenth Colored, and a squad of Indiana and Tennessee cavalry reconnoitered four miles on the Cortland road, driving the rebel cavalry before them. The rebels had moved toward Tuscumbia. On Monday and Tuesday the rebels manœuvered in the neighborhood of Muscle Shoals and sent a small force across the river at Bainbridge. On Wednesday they moved off toward Johnsonville, on the Tennessee River, at the terminus of the Northwestern Railroad. They threatened that point on Thursday and Friday, and the enemy opened upon the place with several pieces of artillery from the west side of the river. Johnsonville being on the east side. Col. THOMPSON is there with the Twelfth Colored Infantry, and will give a good account of himself should anything serious occur.

SECOND DISPATCH.

NASHVILLE, Friday, Nov. 4.

The latest dispatches from Johnsonville say, fighting has been going on all day between our gunboats and the enemy on the opposite side of the river. The rebels were obliged to burn the gunboat *Undine* to prevent it from being recaptured by our boats. The enemy have a battery about two miles below town on the west side of the river, and our boats have not been able to pass up from below. It is thought the battery would be captured this evening. The enemy have about eight guns on the opposite shore. A considerable force of the enemy is about two miles above on the west side of the river. Part of them are dismounted. They have not succeeded in crossing any force to this side of the river. No report of the casualties of the fight had been received yesterday. It is thought HOOD is endeavoring to coöperate with FORREST.

THIRD DISPATCH.

NASHVILLE, Sunday, Nov. 6.

But little firing took place at Johnsonville yesterday, and the enemy were engaged in burying their dead. Our loss was small.

The rebels were trying to cross the river yesterday, about five miles above Johnsonville, but up to last accounts had not succeeded in crossing any considerable force, although some previous intelligence leads me to the belief that a small body got over, and are depredating in the country round about.

In my letters from this point, I assume that HOOD is in person with that portion of the rebel force which is demonstrating opposite Johnsonville, but I cannot say that this is definitely ascertained to be the case. Whoever commands the enemy's army there it is considerable in number and strong in artillery. They have batteries above, below and opposite the town of Johnsonville, and their camp fires showed a force at least twenty thousand strong. Since the destruction of our transports and gunboats another fleet of the latter, coming from Paducah, has made its appearance. Reinforcements in considerable numbers have left this city for the threatened locality, and the town is considered safe. It is very doubtful in my mind whether the rebels will cross there or not. I think their demonstration there, as at Decatur, is a feint, and that they will move down the river. Intelligence from Florence indicate that BEAUREGARD with a portion of the rebel army had moved toward Corinth and was out of rations, and was taking everything he could find in the country, and was threatening to march on Memphis according to his published programme.

Gen. Sherman's Communications—A Traitor Shot.

From the Nashville Union, Oct. 28.

Guerrillas are doing all the mischief they can on the railway below Chattanooga, waylaying and murdering unsuspecting parties of unarmed workmen. These guerrillas are generally citizens, who worm their way into the good graces of the military, get provisions as loyal men, and stealthily furnish information to the enemy. A number of these loyal Georgians, who had been fed out of the soldiers' stock of provisions, informed HOOD of the strength of the garrison at Altoona, and the quantity of supplies stored there. Some of them assisted in the attack on the place, and are among the prisoners taken. It would be a dreadful crime in Copperhead estimation, were these men shot, as they ought to be, without trial. One of this class has already suffered the penalty of his villainy. After HOOD broke up the railroad between Marietta and Big Shanty, he was, with other citizens, employed to assist in repairing it, and so much confidence was reposed in him, he was made a superintendent. It was discovered, however, that he absented himself at night; suspicions were aroused; a watch placed over him, and he was detected in conveying information to the rebels, documents convicting him being found on his person. He was hung on the 20th inst. There should, in dealing with these scoundrels, in future, be no hesitation, no dalliance. Shoot them down as "wild beasts."

Rebel Accounts of Hood's Operations.

From the Richmond Examiner, Nov. 3.

A friend who left Jacksonville, Ala., on the 27th ult., gives us some interesting information of HOOD's army, and of recent operations in North Georgia.

HOOD's army laid encamped at Jacksonville, Ala., for ten days. While there, the men were under the most admirable discipline; not a depredation was committed. The citizens appreciated this good conduct, and opened their homes to the men, showing them every kindness and hospitality in their power.

On the 22d ultimo the army broke camp at Jacksonville, and took up its line of march. *By the following Tuesday, the 25th, it had completed its crossing of the Tennessee River.*

When the army left Jacksonville it was in splendid condition. The men were in fine spirits and well equipped, the wagon trains ample and well provided, and everything in perfect trim. There was no fear of our men not getting a plenty to eat, *a drove of some eight thousand fine beeves having been secured before the army was put into motion.*

There were some men left behind at Jacksonville for want of shoes and clothing; but these have been supplied, and the men have been sent forward to their commands. We are assured that the whole country has been cleared, and *not a straggler or skulker remains behind.* The men showed, indeed, no spirit to lag behind, but started off with great alacrity and spirit. The only thing that tended to dampen their enthusiasm was the fact that *many of them had not been paid a cent for fifteen months*; yet there was no querulousness or complaint—not a single murmur or whisper. Let the Government take steps to pay off these men, and HOOD, says our informant, will have as fine an army as ever marched to the tap of the drum. It seems hard that these brave fellows, who have borne the burden of a dozen battles, should be kept out of what little is due them, and we hope our authorities will see that the neglect is at once corrected.

The railroad from Dalton was most effectually destroyed by HOOD. The track was torn up for a distance of thirty-eight miles—in fact, the whole way from Dalton up to within 290 yards of Resaca. The destruction was complete. The rails were torn up and bent, the ties burnt, the excavations filled up and the tunnel blown into a mass of ruins, the brick arches falling like the walls of a house. *It is said that the damage to the road cannot be repaired in less than two months.*

In destroying the railroad our men followed up their work to within a few hundred yards of Resaca. The enemy had mounted guns, but none of them commanded the railroad. Our men were all eager to attack and carry Resaca, but HOOD said that there was nothing there, and that its capture would not be worth the sacrifice of life it would cost.

Gen. BEAUREGARD had his headquarters at Jacksonville, but left, soon after the army took up its line of march, to join them in the field. His presence had inspired the people with the greatest confidence and hope.

About the time of the army's crossing the Tennessee, WHEELER's cavalry fell upon the enemy at King's, about twenty-two miles northwest of Jacksonville, and about midway between Gadsden and Centre, and drove them for five miles, killing and wounding a good many and capturing a number of prisoners.

SHERMAN is reported, our informant says, not to have more than thirty-five thousand men. His army is said to be demoralized and his trains in a most wretched condition. It was thought in Georgia and Alabama that SHERMAN would be forced to evacuate Atlanta. Northern papers received yesterday report that he has done so.

The spirit of the people in Georgia and Alabama is said to be as good and hopeful as at any time since the war commenced. Everything wears a cheerful aspect, and it is believed that the enemy will be soon driven out of Georgia. The greatest reaction has taken place in the popular mind since the fall of Atlanta, and the people of Georgia have no longer fears of being overrun and subjugated by the Yankees. All along the route, from Atlanta to Richmond, our friend says that there was the most buoyant and hopeful feeling exhibited by the people. Not a croaker showed himself.

AGRICULTURAL INTELLIGENCE.

Crop Circular.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 7.

The Department of Agriculture has issued a Crop Circular, from the returns of correspondents of the Department, showing the following facts:

	Wheat, bushels.	Rye, bushels.	Barley, bushels.
1862	181,188,089	21,239,451	12,488,022
1863	179,404,036	20,782,782	11,467,155
1864	160,695,823	19,872,975	10,716,328
	Oats, bushels.	Hay, tons.	Corn, bushels.
1862	171,463,305	20,257,968	586,226,305
1863	173,300,575	19,736,847	451,967,959
1864	176,690,064	18,116,751	530,581,403
	Tobacco, lbs.	Buckwheat, bush.	Potatoes, bush.
1862	136,751,746	18,798,145	113,234,644
1863	267,269,920	15,806,455	100,158,670
1864	197,468,229	18,700,540	96,256,888

The following crops are reported in tenths, increase or decrease. Thus: 1 means one tenth, 2⅜ means two-tenths and three-eighths of a tenth, ⅓ means one-third of a tenth, 0 means an average. When there is a very large increase stated, as cotton in Maryland, it shows that but little was cultivated previously.

SORGHUM.—Increase of crop over 1862: New-Hampshire, 1; Massachusetts, 1⅓; Connecticut, 7; New-York, 0; New-Jersey, 10; Pennsylvania, 2⅜; Maryland, 6⅝; Delaware, 3; Kentucky, 4 5-6; Ohio, 1; Illinois, 2¼; Missouri, 0; Wisconsin, 3; Minnesota, 3-5; West Virginia, 2 1-6. Decrease of the same: Michigan, 4-5; Indiana, ½; Iowa, 4-5; Kansas, ½; Nebraska Territory, 2 1-6.

INCREASE OF FLAXSEED OVER 1863.—Maine, 1 1-5; New-Hampshire, 1⅓; Vermont, 1⅓; Rhode Island, 1; Connecticut, 3⅓; New-Jersey, 14⅔; Pennsylvania, 4; Maryland, 1¼; Delaware, 1⅓; Kentucky, 2⅓; Ohio, 2 5-12; Michigan, 1⅓; Indiana, 1 7-19; Illinois, 1 1-5; Missouri, 3 4-7; Wisconsin, 3 3-5; Iowa, 3-5; Kansas, 1⅔; West Virginia, 4. Decrease of the same:—New-York, ½; Minnesota, 1⅓.

Increase of lint over 1863—Maine, 1 1-5; New-Hampshire, 2; Vermont, ⅓; Connecticut, 3; New-Jersey, 2; Pennsylvania, 3 8-9; Maryland, 1; Delaware, 2; Kentucky, 1⅔; Ohio, 2 1-12; Michigan, 1⅓; Indiana, 5-6; Illinois, 1; Missouri, 2 3-7; West Virginia, 4 2-5; Decrease of the same—New-York, ⅓; Wisconsin, ¾; Iowa, ⅓; Minnesota, 2⅔; Kansas, 1.

COTTON—Increase over crop of 1862—Maryland, 20; Kentucky, 5¼; Ohio, 1; Illinois, 4; Missouri, 2¼; Iowa, 6; Kansas, 1 1-6; West Virginia, 5; Decrease of the same—Delaware, 2; Indiana, 2.

ROOT CROPS.—Increase over crops of 1862: Vermont, ⅓; Connecticut, 3⅔; Delaware, ½; Illinois, 0; West Virginia, 1⅓; Decrease of the same: Maine, 2; New-Hampshire, 2⅓; Massachusetts, 8 9; Rhode Island, 2; New-York, 1 5-6; New-Jersey, 4-5; Pennsylvania, 2 6-17; Maryland, 5-6; Kentucky, 2; Ohio, ⅔; Michigan, 2½; Indiana, ½; Missouri, 4½; Wisconsin, 2⅓; Iowa, 1 2-5; Minnesota, 2⅓; Kansas, 2 5-7; Nebraska Territory, 4⅓.

FATTENING HOGS—Increase of number over 1863 none; decrease of the same, Maine, 2 2-5; New-Hampshire, 1 4-5; Vermont, 1 5-6; Massachusetts, 2⅔; Rhode Island, 3; Connecticut, 2; New-York, 1⅓; New-Jersey, 1⅓; Pennsylvania, 2 1-3; Maryland, 2; Delaware, 2; Kentucky, 3 8 11; Ohio, 2⅓; Michigan, 2 2-3; Indiana, 3; Illinois, 3; Missouri, 3; Wisconsin, 3⅓; Iowa, 1⅓; Minnesota, 2⅓; Kansas, 2⅓; Nebraska Territory, 2; West Virginia, 2 1-3.

FATTENING CATTLE.—Increase of number over 1863: Minnesota ⅓, Kansas 2⅔. Decrease of same, Maine 3⅓, New-Hampshire 2, Vermont 1⅔, Massachusetts 2 2-7, Rhode Island 3⅓, Connecticut 1 3-5, New-York 2 1-5, New-Jersey 1⅓, Pennsylvania 1⅓, Maryland 3⅓, Delaware 3⅓, Kentucky 1, Ohio 2⅓, Michigan 2⅓, Indiana 2⅓, Illinois 2, Missouri 3⅓, Wisconsin 1 5-7, Iowa 1⅓, Nebraska Territory 2⅓, West Virginia 2 2-5.

OLD WHEAT—Decrease on hand compared with September 1863—Maine, 3⅓; New-Hampshire, 5 5-6; Vermont, 2⅓; Massachusetts, 2; Connecticut, 6; New-York, 3⅓; New-Jersey, 1 2-5; Pennsylvania, 2; Maryland, 3 4-7; Delaware, 2; Kentucky, 2 7 9; Ohio, 2⅓; Michigan, 2⅓; Indiana, 2⅓; Illinois, 4; Missouri, 2 2-5; Wisconsin, 2 5-7; Iowa, 4; Minnesota, 2⅓; Kansas, 3 5; Nebraska, 5; West Virginia, 2 4-5.

Increase of quality over crop of 1863—Maine, 2 5; Vermont, 4; Massachusetts, 1⅔; Connecticut, 2; New-Jersey, 1-9; Maryland, 1⅓; Delaware, 5; Kentucky, 1-7; Michigan, 1⅓; Indiana, 2⅓; Illinois, 1⅓; Missouri, 2 4-7; Iowa, ½; Minnesota, 5-6; Kansas, ¾; Nebraska, 3⅓.

Decrease of same—New-Hampshire, ⅔; New-York, ¾; Pennsylvania, ⅓; Ohio, 4-5; Wisconsin, 1; West Virginia, ¾.

Obituary.

The venerable BENJAMIN GREENLEAF, of Bradford, Mass., died on Friday last at his residence in that town, at the ripe old age of seventy-eight years. Mr. GREENLEAF graduated from Dartmouth College in 1811. From 1820 to 1850 he was the honored and eminent Principal of Bradford Academy, where he fitted thousands of young men for college, many of whom have since become distinguished in the various walks of life. Mr. GREENLEAF was probably still more widely known as the author of a series of mathematical works, which have had a wide popularity, and are found in public and private schools all over the land.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 9, 1864.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '67	123	500 Cum. Coal Pr	53⅜
2,500 U. S. 6s, '81...C.	106⅜	100 do.	54
10,000 do.	106⅜	100 do.	54⅜
10,000 U. S 6s,5-20s..C.	101	100 Erie R. Pref....s20	105
20,000 do.	101⅛	400 Hud. Riv. R.	125
32,000 do...new iss.	100¾	200 do.....s30	125
2,000 do.	100⅝	100 do.....s10	125¼
1,000 do.	100⅞	300 do.....s10	125
30,000 U.S.6s. 1 yr. C.	95½	100 do.....b15	125⅝
1,000 M. 6s iss. to Pacific R.	66	200 do.....b10	125⅜
		200 do.....b30	126⅜
10,000 O. & M. Cer.	42⅛	1200 Reading R.	139
20,000 do.	42½	100 do.....s30	139
10,000 do.....b30	43	1100 do.	139⅜
25,000 do.	42¾	800 do.....s30	139⅜
40,000 do.....b10	43	1200 do.	139⅜
50,000 do.	43	300 do.	139⅝
20,000 do.....b10	43½	700 do.....c	139⅜
10,000 do.....b30	44	150 Alt. & T. H. Pref.	77
10,000 do.....b30	44¼	300 Miss. & Mo. R.	35
5,000 C., B. & Q. 8s 1st.	124	100 Mich. Cen. R.	130¾
10,000 To. & W. 1 M. Ex.	100⅜	200 do.	131
15,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 3d.	93	700 M. S. & N. I.	77⅜
16,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 2d.	104½	1200 do.	77¼
100 Canton Co.	36	100 do.....b7	77⅜
100 do.....b30	37½	100 do.....b15	77⅜
200 do.	37	100 do.....b10	77¼
33 Del. & Hud. C. Co.	204	100 do.	77⅜
100 Cen. Coal Co.	57½	800 do.	77
100 Quick M. Co.....b60	89	50 do.	76¾
100 do.	87	100 M. S. & N. I. G.	140
350 do.	86½	400 Ill. Cen. R.	131
100 do.....b10	87	500 do.	131¼
30 Chi. & Alt. R. Pr.	91	1000 Cle. & Pitts.	107⅞
250 do.	92	1500 do.	108
100 Mar. Mining Co.	36½	25 Cle., Col. & Cin R.	170
200 do.	37	700 Chi. & N. W....b30	48
100 do.	37½	1000 do.	47⅜
200 do.....s30	36¾	300 do.	47¾
700 do.....s30	37	100 do.	47¾
200 do.	37¾	700 Chi. & N. W. Pref.	85⅝
1200 do.	38	100 do.....b30	87
100 Wyoming V. C. Co.	50	500 do.	85¼
50 Min. Mining Co.	30	400 do.	85
50 N. Y. Cen.	128	100 do.....b15	85
100 do.	128¼	1000 do.	84¾
250 do.	128⅜	400 Cleve. & Tol.	115
100 do.....b3	128¾	50 Chi. & R. I. R.	104
100 do.....b7	128¾	100 do.....b30	105¼
400 Erie Railway	104	100 do.....b20	104⅜
100 do.	103⅞	800 do.	103¾
460 do.....s10	103⅝	300 do.	103⅝
100 do.....s5	103⅝	100 Mil. & P. Du C.	56
200 do.....b15	104½	11 P., Ft. W. & C.	105⅜
800 do.....b10	104	200 do.	106
100 do.....b15	104	1000 do.	106⅜
100 do.....s10	103¾	1000 do.	105⅜
300 do.....s30	103½	200 do.....b10	107
1400 do.	103¾	300 do.	106¾
400 do.	103⅞	1000 do.	107
300 do.	103⅜	100 Al. & T. H.	57

SECOND BOARD.

$25,000 U. S. 6s, '81. C.	107⅛	200 Erie R. Pref.	106⅜
25,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s...C.	101¼	400 Hudson R. R.	125
27,000 do.	101⅛	300 do.....b10	126
49,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s. R.	100½	400 do.	124¾
11,000 Treas. 7 3-10 N. April & Oct.	107	100 do.....s30	124¾
		100 do.....s30	124⅜
20,000 O. & Miss. Cer.	42½	50 do.	124⅜
30,000 do.	43	500 Reading R.	140
12,000 Am. Gold	255¾	300 do.	140⅜
10,000 do.	256	1500 do.	140⅜
300 Canton Co.	37	1000 do.	140¼
200 do.	36¾	400 P. F. W. & C.	107⅜
600 Cum. Coal Pref	54	100 do.	107¾
50 do.	54½	500 do.	108
100 do.....b15	54½	100 M. S. & N. I.	77⅝
100 Quick. Min. Co.	86	1000 do.	77⅜
500 Mar. Min. Co.	38	100 do.	77¾
100 do.....s60	37½	100 do.	77¼
100 Mich. Cen. R.	131¼	800 do.....b30	78⅜
100 N. Y. Cen. R.	128¾	300 Ill. Cen. R.	131
500 do.	128	50 do.	131¼
100 do.....s30	127⅜	200 do.	131⅜
100 Erie R.....b30	104⅜	600 Cleve. & Pitts.	107⅜
50 do.	104¼	500 do.	107¼
1000 do.	104	600 Chi. & N. W. R.	47
100 do.....s30	104	500 do.	47⅜
200 do.....s30	103¾	500 do.	47¼
500 Chi. & R. I. R....s15	104⅛	1500 Chi. & N. W. Pr.	85
100 do.	104¼	100 do.....b30	86
200 M. & P. Du Ch.	55	300 Clev. & Tol.	115
100 do.....b30	56		

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$10,000 O. & M. Cer...s3	44	400 M. S. & N. I. R.	78¾
20,000 do.....b3	44	1600 do.....s3	78⅛
100 N. Y. Central.....c	129½	1900 do.	78⅛
100 do.	129½	600 do.	78⅜
200 Erie R.	104⅛	200 do.....b3	78¾
700 do.....s3	104⅛	100 do.....s3	78¾
500 do.....c	105	400 do.....s10	78⅛
1300 do.	105	300 do.	78⅜
600 do.....b3	105	1300 Clev. & Pitts.	108⅜
100 do.....c	104⅝	2700 Ch. & R. I. R.	105
100 Hud. Riv. R.	126	600 do.....s3	105
200 do.....b10	126	200 do.....b3	105
400 do.....b3	126⅛	300 Chic. & N. W. R.	48⅜
100 do.....c	126⅛	100 do.....s10	48⅜
100 do.....b5	126⅜	400 do.....s3	48⅜
100 do.....b10	126½	100 Chi. & N. W. Pr...s3	85⅞
200 do.....b3	126⅜	700 do.	86
200 Reading R.	140¾	400 do.	86¼
500 do.....b10	141	100 do.....b10	86⅜
200 do.	140⅞	300 Pitts. Ft. W. & C.	108
200 do.	141	100 do.....s3	108
200 do.....s3	141	100 do.	108⅜
100 Mich. Cen. R.	132	500 do.	109
200 do.	132½	100 do.....s3	109
200 do.....b3	132½	300 T. H. & Alt. R.	55
100 Atl. M. S. Co	196	100 do.....c	56
100 Canton Co.	37	100 Mar. Min. Co...s3	38⅜
200 Cum. Coal	54⅜	400 do.....b3	38⅜
100 do	54	100 do.....b3	39
100 Quick. M. Co.	86¾	100 do.	39
100 do.....b60	90	300 do.	38¾
100 do.	87		

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$10,000 O. & M. Cer.	43¼	100 Chi. & R. I. R...b3	104⅜
20,000 do.....b3	43¼	300 do.	104⅜
5,000 do.....s30	43	100 do.....s3	104⅜
100 N. Y. Cen. R.	126⅜	200 do.....s3	104⅜
600 Erie R.	104⅜	100 Ill. Cen. R.	131⅜
400 do.	104⅜	100 Chi. & N. W.	48
400 do.....b3	104⅜	100 do.....s3	48
400 M. S. & N. I.....b3	78¼	400 Chi. & N. W. Pr.	85
2100 do.....b3	78	100 do.....s3	84¾
1700 do.	78	200 Cum. Coal Co.	54¾
200 do.....b3	78⅛	1100 Mariposa M. Co.	37¾
400 Reading R.....b3	141¼	400 do.....b3	37¾
700 do.....b2	141		

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 9—P. M.

The Gold-Room and Stock Exchange reopened this morning after the Presidential Election with much buoyancy. Some of the prominent speculators in Gold entered the market as buyers as high as 259½ ℔ cent., or at an advance of 12½ ℔ cent. on Tuesday's currency, under the expectation of establishing the opinion on the Street that the reëlection of Mr. LINCOLN would prolong the war and impose the necessity of a further issue of Greenback Currency. But the movement was not generally responded to, and by 3 o'clock the price fell back to 254, and subsequently to 252 ℔ cent. Later in the afternoon 253@254 ℔ cent. was made the quotation. The speculation of last week appears to have been on the calculation that Mr. LINCOLN would be reelected, and that the occasion would afford a good pretext for running up the price. It remains to be seen whether this view of the Presidential result will be accepted by the public at large. We know of no sufficient reason why it should be. On the contrary, the popular indorsement of the Administration by nine-tenths of the loyal Electoral colleges, is much more likely to bring about an early settlement of our difficulties with the States in insurrection, than to prolong them. *The sincere disposition of Mr. Lincoln to open the door to an early return of these States to their obligations under a common Constitution, is not, for a moment, questioned by his best advised friends.* And we sincerely believe the country to be much nearer the restoration of Peace and good fellowship among the States and People of the Union, than it would have been by voting the War against Rebellion a failure, and the election of the candidate pledged to an equivocal cessation of arms. Another point to be considered in the Gold question, is the new combinations for the vigorous prosecution of the Georgia and Virginia campaigns without going into Winter quarters.

The Stock Market rose from 2 to 4 ℔ cent. this forenoon, on the Railway and Miscellaneous shares, and there was a considerable business done at the early Board. The extreme advance was not supported to the close, but the following figures were made at 4 o'clock, as compared with Tuesday afternoon, showing a very general rise. The Government Stocks were also rather firmer than yesterday: and the whole upward movement was encouraged by an easier supply of Money to the Brokers than on Monday and Tuesday.

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
U. S. 6s, 1881	106⅜	107	Mich. Southern	74½	77¾
U. S. 5-20's	100⅝	101⅜	Illinois Cen	129⅜	131⅜
N. Y. Central	127	128	Pittsburgh	105⅜	107⅜
Erie	100⅞	104	Fort Wayne	104	107⅜
Erie Preferred	104	106⅜	Rock Island	101¼	104⅜
Hudson	123	125	Reading	136⅜	141
Canton	35	36¾	Quicksilver	85½	86
Treas. Cer., new	95⅜	95⅜	Cum'land Coal	53	54¾
Northwest	46½	47⅜	Mariposa	36	37⅜
Ohio & M. Certfs	40⅜	43	N. West Pref	82⅜	84⅜

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	107	Chi. & N. W. Int. B.	97
N. Y. C. 6s. subscript.	102¼	Chi. & N. W. 1sts.	97¾
Erie 1sts, '68	128	Del., L. & W. 1sts	112
Erie 3ds, '83	114½	Del. L. & W. 2ds	112
Erie 4ths, '80	111	Tol. & Wab. ext.	100⅜
Erie 5ths, '88	112	Gal. & Chi. 1sts	110
Buff., N. Y. & E., '77	106	Chic. & Tol. S. F.	107
Harlem 3ds '68	101	N. J. Cen. 1sts.	100
Mich. Cen., '69 and '72	120	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 1st	117
Mich. Cen., New	130	Pitts., F. W. & C. 2ds.	103⅜
Chi., B. & Quincy	124	Pitts, Ft. W. & C. 3ds.	92
Mich. S. & N. Ind. S. F.	108	Chic. & Pitts. 3ds	100
Illinois Cen.	116	Chic. & Pitts. 4ths	86
Alt. & T. H. 1sts	100	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	60
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	105	Al. & G. W.	95

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

Manhattan	135	Metropolitan	114
Merchants	112	Corn Exchange	103
National	104	Continental	98
Merchants' Exchange	98	St. Nicholas	100
American Exc'nge	115	Import. & Traders'	103
Bank of the Republic	100	Park	136

The half-yearly dividend of the Pennsylvania Coal Company is 7½ ℔ cent., payable 17th inst.

The week's Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods were to the value of $1,874,605, against $3,339,088 same week last year.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, was as follows: Total receipts, $2,301,459 63, including for customs, $123,691; Payments, $2,427,838 81; Balance, $31,565,098 71.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Nov. 9—6 P. M.

Receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last: 66 bbls. Ashes, 19,009 bbls. Flour, 120 bbls. Corn Meal, 27,440 bush. Wheat, 475 bush. Corn, 27,512 bush. Oats, 15,817 bush. Rye, 7,060 bush. Barley, 882 pkgs. Provisions, and 269 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue dull and nominal.

COFFEE—Continues very quiet to-day, including Java at 50c.@52½c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo at 43c.@45c.; Rio at 43c.@47c.; St. Domingo at 40c.@42c. ℔ lb.

COTTON—Is in good request at advancing prices; Middling, $1 35@$1 38 ℔ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 875 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in more demand at an advance of 15c.@25c. ℔ bbl. Sales since our last amount to 22,500 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $9 90@$10 25; poor to choice Extra State at $10 35@$10 85, chiefly $10 40@$10 60; and for December delivery, $11; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to very good shipping brands, $11 10@$11 50 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$9 90	@10 25
Extra State	10 35	@10 85
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	10 50	@13 25
Extra Ohio round-hoop, shp'g brands	11 15	@11 50
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	11 50	@13 50
Extra Genesee	10 90	@13 25
Poor to choice Extra Missouri	10 70	@15 50

Southern Flour is improving to-day; sales since our last 750 bbls., at $11@$12 for poor to good, and $12@$15 for good to choice extra brands, and $14 25@$15 25 for Phœnix Mills, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is decidedly firmer; sales 600 bbls. Extra at $10 40@$12 50 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour continues quiet, including fine superfine, at $8 25@$9 50 ℔ bbl. Corn Meal has been inactive and held higher.

GRAIN—Wheat has been more freely purchased, and has advanced materially. Sales 85,000 bushels, including Amber Western $2 50@$2 51; Red Western at $2 38@$2 48½; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $2 31; Milwaukee Club at $2 23@$2 27; Chicago Spring at $2 25. Corn is in fair demand at higher prices; sales since our last, 36,000 bushels, at $1 70@$1 71 for Mixed Western, ℔ bushel. Oats are active and dearer. We quote Canada at 90c.@92c.; Western at 91½c.@93½c.; State at 91c.@93c., cash, ℔ bushel. Sales were also made of 14,000 bushels Canada Barley at $1 82½@$1 90, and 14,700 bushels Rye at $1 53@$1 54 ℔ bushel.

HAY—North River is in fair demand at $1 20@$1 35 for Government and shipping, and $1 40@$1 55 for small lots for city use, ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in request at 15c.@35c. for inferior to choice one year, old, and 35c.@52½c. for new, ℔ lb.

LATHS—Eastern have been selling slowly, at $2 ℔ thousand.

MOLASSES—Has been in fair demand, including New-Orleans at $1 05@$1 25; Porto Rico, 90c.@$1 10; Cuba Muscovado, 75c.@90c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in more demand, including Resin (nominally) at $25@$37 ℔ 280 lbs.; Tar, at $13@$16 ℔ bbl.; Spirits Turpentine at $2 35@$2 50 ℔ gallon.

OILS—Continue in limited demand, but are held more firmly, including Crude Whale at $1 35@$1 40; Crude Sperm at $2@$2 10; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 57@$1 60; Unbleached Sperm at $2 20@$2 25; Linseed at $1 36@$1 40; No. 1 Lard at $1 80@$1 90 ℔ gallon.

PETROLEUM—The demand has been more active, and prices have advanced, closing with Crude Petroleum at 47c.; Refined Petroleum at 86c. free, and 70c. in bond, ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in fair request but at easier and irregular prices. Sales to-day, 5,200 bbls., at $41 50@$42 cash and regular for New Mess, closing at $41 50 cash, and $39@$39 50 for one year old Mess; $41@$42 for Prime Mess; $40 50 for Thin Mess, and $38@$39 for Prime. Cut Meats continue in fair demand at 17c.@19c., for Shoulders; 18c.@21c., for Hams; sales 250 pkgs. Bacon is in good demand for future delivery; sales to-day 1,250 boxes, for December, January and February delivery, at 18½c.@19c. for Cumberland cut, 19½c. for long cut Hams and 20c. for short-rib Middles, ℔ lb. Lard is doing better; sales 3,450 tcs. and bbls. at 21½c.@24½c. for poor to choice, the latter an extreme. Beef is in good demand at $19@$24 for Old and New Extra Mess, $14@$22 for Plain; sales 1,600 bbls. Butter continues in fair demand, closing at 42c.@56c. for poor to choice State, and 34c.@48c. for Western ℔ lb. Cheese is selling more freely to-day, at 16c.@25c., the latter for very choice, ℔ lb.

SUGARS—Have been in moderate demand at buoyant prices. Sales since our last 540 hhds., including Cuba, &c., at 18c.@23c. ℔ lb. Refined Sugars are in more request, at 25½c.@29c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales to-day 290,000 lbs., at 18c.@19½c. ℔ lb., the latter rate for choice city.

WHISKY—Sales to-day 750 bbls., at $1 72@$1 74 ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been quiet to-day. For Liverpool the engagements have been confined to 7,500 bushels Wheat, at 2½d.; 40 tierces Sperm Oil at 20s.; 75 hhds. Tallow, at 7s.@10s.; and 10 tons Oil Cake, at 7s. ℔ ton.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Canada	Nov. 9	Boston	Liverpool
Sidon	Nov. 9	New-York	Liverpool
Lafayette	Nov. 9	New-York	Liverpool
C'y of Manchest'r	Nov. 12	New-York	Liverpool
Hibernian	Nov. 12	Quebec	Liverpool
Germania	Nov. 12	New-York	S'ampton
Persia	Nov. 16	New-York	Liverpool
City of Baltimore	Nov. 19	New-York	Liverpool
Pennsylvania	Nov. 19	New-York	Liverpool
America	Nov. 19	New-York	Sou'ampton
Sidon	Nov. 23	New-York	Liverpool
Africa	Nov. 23	Boston	Liverpool
City of London	Nov. 26	New-York	Liverpool
Australasian	Nov. 30	New-York	Liverpool
Virginia	Dec. 3	New-York	Liverpool
Washington	Dec. 7	New-York	Havre
Erin	Dec. 17	New-York	Liverpool
Hecla	Nov. 29	New-York	Liverpool

FROM EUROPE.

North American	Oct. 27	Liverpool	Quebec
City of Limerick	Oct. 29	Liverpool	New-York
Africa	Oct. 29	Liverpool	Boston
Sidon	Nov. 1	Liverpool	New-York
Nova Scotian	Nov. 1	Liverpool	New-York
City of London	Nov. 2	Liverpool	New-York
Australasian	Nov. 5	Liverpool	New-York
Virginia	Nov. 8	Liverpool	New-York
Asia	Nov. 12	Liverpool	Boston
China	Nov. 19	Liverpool	New-York

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

Corsica	Nov. 7	New-York	Havana
Eagle	Nov. 9	New-York	Havana
Liberty	Nov. 12	New-York	Havana
Evening Star	Nov. 12	New-York	New-Orleans
Ariel	Nov. 16	New-York	New-Orleans
Corsica	Dec. 5	New-York	Havana

For California.

Costa Rica	Nov. 14	New-York	Aspinwall
Golden Rule	Nov. 19	New-York	Nicaragua
Ocean Queen	Nov. 23	New-York	Aspinwall

European Mails.

The mails for Europe, by the *Hibernian*, will close on Thursday at 1:30 P. M.

The mails for Great Britain and the Continent, by the *Germania*, *via* Southampton, will close at 10:30 A. M. on Saturday.

The mails for Ireland, by the *City of Manchester*, will close at 11:30 A. M. on Saturday.

For Havana, New-Orleans, &c.

The mails for New-Orleans, by the *Evening Star*, will close at 1:30 P. M. on Saturday.

The mails for Havana and Mexico, by the *Liberty*, will close at 2 P. M. on Saturday.

For the South Pacific.

The mails for the South Pacific and Central America, by the *Costa Rica*, will close on Monday, Nov. 14, at 10:30 A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	1:30, 2.20 and 6:15 P. M.
Erie Mail	5 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.
Erie Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 3 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	4:00 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	4 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5:00 A. M. and 3 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., 4:30, 6 and 10:30 P. M.

DRY GOODS.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.

CAREY'S STOCK IS NOW COMPLETE in every variety of materials FOR FALL AND WINTER WEAR, IN SACQUES, BASQUINES, CIRCULARS AND JACKETS, At a GREAT REDUCTION from the gold standard. GEO. CAREY, Nos. 364 and 366 Canal-st., United States Cloak and Mantilla Store. W. B. McKENZIE, SUPERINTENDENT.

CARPET WAREHOUSE, No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st. We are offering our entire stock of ROYAL AXMINSTER, ENGLISH VELVET, BRUSSELS TAPESTRY, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, At much less than cost of importation or manufacturing. SMITH & LOUNSBURY.

BEADS! BEADS!! BEADS!!! AND FANCY GOODS. M. P. BROWN, Importer, No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York.

CHARLOTTE G. SMITH HAS JUST RECEIVED AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF FRENCH GARMENTS, DIFFERENT FROM THOSE OF ANY OTHER HOUSE IN THE CITY. ALSO, OPERA, RECEPTION AND CARRIAGE CLOAKS, MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S GARMENTS, LADIES' BREAKFAST AND DINNER JACKETS IN GREAT VARIETY. No. 1,142 BROADWAY, one door above 26th-st.

SHIRTS! SHIRTS!! SHIRTS!!! Fine shirts made to order, and a perfect fit warranted. GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES. Shaker flannel undershirts and drawers; merino and lambs' wool undershirts and drawers; heavy scarlet flannel undershirts and drawers; three and four-ply linen collars, suspenders, gloves, hosiery of all kinds, at retail, by GEO. M. TRACY, Agent, No. 101 William-st., N. Y.

MILLINERY.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS. AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE You can undoubtedly purchase the cheapest goods in the city. We sell cut lengths of Millinery Goods cheaper than down-town jobbers sell whole pieces. Our stock of Felt and Beaver Bloomers cannot be equaled. Call. EDWARD RIDLEY, Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand, and No. 66 Allen-st., Fifth block east from the Bowery.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED. CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF ASST. QUARTERMASTER, No. 18 State-st., NEW-YORK, July 27, 1864. I will purchase in OPEN MARKET all the cavalry horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables, corner of 10th-av. and 35th-st., in this City, until further notice. Payment will be made in checks, payable in certificates of indebtedness, when seven (7) or more horses are received. Price, one hundred and sixty-five ($165) each. GEO. T. BROWNING, Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster.

FOR SALE—A COMPLETE TURN-OUT, COST $1,500; will be sold for $1,000; has been used only three weeks; a light bay horse, 16 hands high, 6 years old, perfectly sound and kind in all harness and under the saddle, with a shifting-top wagon, built by Lawrence; harness and blankets all in perfect order. Apply to JOHN McKIBBIN, No. 374 Pearl-st., New-York.

WAGONS FOR SALE.—TWO SHIFTING-TOP wagons; price $100 and $125. Apply to WM. FLANAGAN, No. 138 Elizabeth-st., near Broome.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOV. 10, 1864.

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Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—SENECA INDIANS, TRAINED DOGS, COM. NUTT, FAT GIRL, GIANTS, DWARFS, &c. at all hours. DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENTS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE—THE VICTIMS—THE PEOPLE'S LAWYER.

NIBLO'S—FANCHON THE CRICKET.

WINTER GARDEN—BABES IN THE WOOD.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—BULL IN A CHINA SHOP.

WALLACK'S—ROSEDALE.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, (Niblo's Saloon)—Every Tuesday and Saturday Evening.—LE GENDRE DE MONSIEUR.

KELLER'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—MAGIC.

HIPPOTHEATRON—EQUESTRIANISM, GYMNASTICS and ACROBATIC PERFORMANCES.

DODWORTH HALL—ARTEMUS WARD.

HOPE CHAPEL—GLASS-BLOWERS.

DERBY GALLERY—(No. 625 Broadway)—STATUARY.

The List of Letters.

The list of letters remaining uncalled for in the Post-office, published officially in the columns of the NEW-YORK TIMES, can be consulted in the Business Office of the TIMES. It will be found upon a bulletin inside the building.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The election returns continue to come in very slowly, in consequence of the continued bad weather, which seriously interferes with the working of the telegraph. Enough is now known, however, in regard to this State, to establish beyond a doubt that the Union majority on the electoral ticket is from six to eight thousand, while Gov. FENTON'S majority may be somewhat more. Seven Union Congressmen are certainly gained, including Messrs. RAYMOND and DARLING of this city, HUMPHREY of Brooklyn, KETCHUM of Dutchess, GRISWOLD of Rensselaer, CONKLING of Oneida, and HOLLEY of Buffalo. The loyal public will regret that the corrected returns in the Eighth District of this city elect BROOKS (Peace Democrat) over WM. E. DODGE, the merchant and patriot, by 146 majority. This makes the Congressional delegation stand 21 Union to 10 Democrats. Our readers can rest assured that New-York has cast her majority on the side of the Union. The general result is highly gratifying. Mr. LINCOLN receives the electoral vote of every State but Kentucky, New-Jersey and Delaware, amounting to 213 votes. McCLELLAN receives that of the States named, amounting to 21. Mr. LINCOLN'S majority is therefore 192. The next House of Representatives will stand 140 Union to 44 Democrats, giving the Union party a clear majority of two-thirds.

An unofficial dispatch, from an officer, published in the Indianapolis *Journal* of the 8th, says: "Officers from Chattanooga report that SHERMAN returned to Atlanta early last week with five corps of his army, leaving two corps in Tennessee under THOMAS to watch HOOD. He destroyed the railroad from Chattanooga to Atlanta, and is sending the iron to the former place. Atlanta is burned, and SHERMAN is marching directly for Charleston, S. C."

GENERAL NEWS.

The rise in gold yesterday stimulated the demand for produce, especially for breadstuffs, prices of which were generally much higher, closing buoyantly. In foreign merchandise, transactions were checked by the advanced claims of holders. The freight engagements were very light.

The Gold Room was advanced 10@12 @ cent. yesterday by certain speculators, on the pretext that the Presidential result would prolong the War and increase the Greenback Currency. The price subsequently reacted 5@7⅛ cent. The Stock Market firm, at higher rates. Money easier than on Monday or Tuesday.

EDWARD WELLINGTON BOATE, of Company K, Forty-Second New-York Volunteers, who arrived in this city by the *Arago* some weeks ago as Chairman of thirty-five thousand Union prisoners in the swamps of Georgia, has been by the advice of his medical adviser, Dr. JOHN LYNCH, of Houston-street, passed to the charge of Dr. A. B. MOTT, Military Hospital, Lexington Avenue, to obtain a discharge from the Union army from his loss of sight during eleven months of suffering as a prisoner of war in Belle Island and Andersonville, Georgia.

The State.

The Electoral Vote of New-York is for Mr. LINCOLN by the decided majority of six or eight thousand. Our corrected and latest returns leave no doubt of the result.

Mr. FENTON will also have a decided majority for Governor over Mr. SEYMOUR; the tickets for Electors and Governor, we find generally run together, as far as they have been separately reported. In this city Mr. SEYMOUR is a few hundred votes ahead of the McClellan return, while Mr. FENTON leads his ticket five hundred in his old Copperhead district, Chatauqua and Cattaraugus.

The Union gain in Congressmen is seven members over the result two years ago. We regret that the defeat of Mr. W. E. DODGE, in the Eighth District in this city, will not allow us to call the Union gain eight members.

The new Assembly is largely Union. The Senate, elected for two years in 1863, is the same way.

The Result of the Election—Its Cause—The Duty of the Defeated.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN has *two hundred and thirteen* electoral votes against *twenty-one* for GEORGE B. McCLELLAN. He has carried *twenty-one* States against *three* for GEORGE B. McCLELLAN. He has a popular majority of nearly, if not quite, 400,000, in round numbers.

This is the voice of the original loyal States, excluding the partially reclaimed States of Tennessee, Louisiana, and Arkansas, whose votes, so far as a Presidential vote was taken in them, was undoubtedly given Mr. LINCOLN, but on account of the still disorganized condition of these States, their vote will probably not be counted in the electoral college.

Such a preponderence of popular sentiment is unexampled since the reelection of JAMES MONROE, forty-four years ago, by an electoral vote of two hundred and twenty-eight votes to one. We accept it without surprise. It simply is a verification of what we have steadily declared from the outset, that the American people would stand by the Government as long as the Government stands by the flag. On that broad assumption we have rested our faith as on adamant. The man has been but a poor student of the Anglo-Saxon nature. Who has not learned that the national spirit is the strongest element in its blood. It is that quality of our race which has made England the foremost nation of Europe. War, instead of weakening it only intensifies it. Every new year of the twenty years' war against NAPOLEON, though bringing new burdens and new outpourings of blood, only set Saxon muscle all the firmer. Not one solitary instance can be found, either in English history or in American history, in which a party ever acquired power by working against a war in which the nation was once fairly embarked. It has been tried over and over again from the first existence of parties, but has uniformly failed. If this has been the uniform result where nothing but the pride or the material interest of the nation was concerned, the natural impulse must operate with vastly greater force when the life of the nation is at stake. It was downright infatuation in the leaders at Chicago to imagine that the American people would consent to give up the war as a failure, and trust to an "ultimate convention" to decide upon the national fate. It was a great weakness in Gen. McCLELLAN to fancy that he could stand on that Chicago platform and yet satisfy the national sentiment of the people by a few glittering generalities. Gen. McCLELLAN'S strongest support has come from our adopted citizens—the very portion of our people who have none of that *inborn* sentiment. They cast a great multitude of votes, and in ordinary times hold the balance of power. But in a struggle like this they could accomplish nothing. When the life of the nation is concerned, the sovereign power is sure to be exercised by them who have sprung from the soil of the nation—and exercised, too, with the same resistless sweep we have just seen.

It is true that the native-born Americans of the Southern States have been deficient in this national sentiment. This is because the present generation of them have been vitiated by being bred in the false doctrines of the Calhoun school of State Rights. But that was rendered possible only by peculiar circumstances connected with a peculiar institution. That institution will soon disappear, and we shall then see the old national feeling again assert itself among the masses of the Southern people; and the recoil will dash forever from public life every Southern politician who has set it at naught.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN having been reëlected President by this immense majority, through this national sentiment, the practical question for the supporters of Gen. McCLELLAN now is, in what spirit they will accept it. Their orators and their newspapers have done their utmost to destroy the confidence of the people in Mr. LINCOLN and the policy of his administration. They have exhausted argument, entreaty, denunciation, ridicule and defamation. They have subjected each and every official act to the most unfavorable criticism, and the worst misrepresentation, within their power. They have poured forth a ceaseless stream of abuse against all the more important members of his Cabinet. Whatever odium they could generate against him *per se*, or whatever by association, they have turned to account. Whatever political capital they could make for themselves by singleness of speech, and by doubleness of speech, they have realized. Whatever power there was in glittering promises to allure, or in dark warnings to intimidate, or in sordid appeals to corrupt, or in fierce tirades to inflame, or in big boasts to bamboozle, has been plied in this Presidential canvass to the uttermost limit. It has all miserably failed. Again we ask, what will these people do about it?

What they ought to do is plain enough. They should lay to heart the lesson that no public policy, in these times especially, has any chance, which is not thoroughly pervaded with an intense national spirit. They should understand that this spirit is utterly incompatible with faction in any form or measure; and that opposition to President LINCOLN'S Administration on system, without a practical end is faction, pure and simple. By the sovereign decree of the people, Mr. LINCOLN will be again President of the United States for four years from the fourth of March next. It is now impossible to put another man in his place. He has in charge the most arduous work ever intrusted to mortal hands. He has a right to the sympathetic encouragement, the generous criticism, and the effective material and moral support of all the people, without distinction of party. We are not without the hope that the present opposition will recognize this, and will now, for a time at least, drop its character as an opposition; and, with a national spirit, will work with all national men in carrying this war through to its legitimate end, which, as the people have decided, alone can secure the true national destiny.

The Florida Case—Our Attitude and Our Duty to Brazil.

It is well to say at the outset that the capture of the *Florida* in a Brazilian port is clearly illegal, being a breach of that law of nations which we as much as any other Power—just now more than most Powers, are interested in upholding. There might be some justification for seizing her in an English port, as she owes her powers of mischief to the failure of the English authorities to execute their own laws; and her career of destruction, so far from having been a subject of regret to the English public, has, we fear, to the majority of them, been a source of high satisfaction. If, therefore, an American Captain had assailed and sunk her in British waters, although the act would undoubtedly have been a violation of law, there might have been some excuse found for it in the ordinary feelings of human nature. There are some tests which even the patience of the most patient cannot stand, and if American patience were to break down under the spectacle of a course of robbery begun in violation of English law, protected by the English flag, and applauded by the English people, whatever lawyers might say, morality could not severely condemn.

But neither Brazil nor any other nation, except England, has had hand, art or part, in sending the *Florida* on her piratical course, or keeping her in it. From Brazil we have received no injury whatever; even if we had, it would be none the less our duty to respect the law in our manner of avenging it. As it is, there is not a particle of excuse for perpetrating such an assault on her peace and dignity as is involved in the commission of an act of war in one of her harbors.

The only pleas that can be possibly put forward in defence of it are, that the *Florida* might still do us great injury, and that we are so strong that we have nothing to fear from Brazilian indignation; but these are pleas which a great nation ought to be ashamed to urge. The harm the *Florida* can do us can be measured in dollars and cents; but no sum that can be computed ought to be of half as much consequence to us as the maintenance of the great principles of law and justice. To a Christian people the great value of greatness lies in the fact that it enables it to possess a conscience, and to obey it with inconvenience or humiliation. A powerful nation, without a conscience, or one to which it pays no heed, is one of the most detestable and disheartening sights on which any friend of the human race can look; and if our policy, both at home and abroad, is not governed by the great doctrines of morality, to what nation can we look for an example of respect for principle? If democracy does not surpass the rest of the world in its integrity, and love of right, and respect for weakness, pray what does mankind gain by its growth?

We trust, therefore, that we shall not be blinded to the real nature of the incident which has just occurred at Bahia, by its material value to ourselves. We owe Brazil such an apology and such satisfaction as she shall think necessary, and as the usage of nations may prescribe; and we hope there will be no delay on our part in offering them. We ought not to forget the saying of one of the greatest political philosophers, uttered many years ago, in commenting on our affairs, "that it is only by the scrupulous conformity to morality in great affairs that Governments can hope to teach the community at large to know, to love, and to observe it in the lesser concerns of life."

The Great Decision—The Glorious Result—Its Significance and its Lesson.

The country has, after four years' experience of it, given an emphatic adhesion to the policy of President LINCOLN. Any objections to it, grounded on the assumption, which has been so loudly put forward, that he had used the powers of the Government in a way of which the country did not dream when it lodged them in his hands, and of which it has not approved since it has witnessed it, are now completely disposed of. The nation has watched his manner of administering the Government for four years. It knows all about the confiscation act, the "arbitary arrests," the emancipation proclamation, the conscription acts, the "bastiles," the public debt, the test oaths, the dismissal of GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, and the employment of negro soldiers; there is hardly any subject upon which it has not heard Mr. LINCOLN'S opinions. There is no charge which his opponents bring against him, with which it is not perfectly familiar. It knows that he tells "little stories" to people who call upon him; that he is not handsome; that his clothes are not well made; that he is unable to prevent our armies from occasionally meeting with reverses in Georgia or elsewhere, when he is in Washington; that he did not prevent the *Alabama* from making her escape from Liverpool; that the roads in Virginia were muddy in the first year of his administration; and that a drought occurred in the last; and yet, knowing all these things, the majority of the people of the loyal States have deliberately, and after full discussion, expressed their desire that he shall continue to hold office during four years more.

We trust, therefore, that the charge of abusing his trust, which has occupied so prominent a place in the vituperations of his enemies during the last three years, will now be abandoned, and that the Copperhead scribes will address themselves henceforward to the somewhat arduous task of proving to the people of the United States, that they neither understand their own interests nor are fit to be guardians of their own honor.

The task before the country now is not to find out some other plan of ending the war, but to end it speedily on the plan at present in use. A large portion of the public has spent their time for the last four years, not in aiding in its prosecution, but in cudgeling their brains to devise some way of escaping from it. The people have now decided that it is to be fought out to the end, and we hope that the gentlemen who will find their occupation gone by this decision, will take up the worthier one of helping their neighbors to bring this disastrous contest to a close in a way that will leave the national authority unimpaired; and no way will leave it unimpaired which involves the smallest concession to the doctrine that the existence of this Government depends on the willingness of a minority of the citizens to live under it; and any attempt at negotiation, or conciliation, or compromise, which concedes in the smallest degree the right of the minority to break up our national political organization, would be just as calamitous, just as much fraught with ruin, as the total defeat of our armies.

We cannot admit this for any purpose, not even for the purpose of bringing about instant peace; for any such admission would leave the cause of the war untouched, and leave us liable at any moment to a convulsion even more terrible than that through which we are now passing; and it is hardly necessary to say, that there is no nation which could live long with such a peril impending over it, without the utter loss of conscience, of dignity, and the utter extinction of the national prosperity.

The voice of the people is, therefore, still for war. We believe that this emphatic declaration of their sentiments will do much to bring the war to a close; but until then they are the best friends of peace and liberty who do most to make the fighting fierce and vigorous. We have in Tuesday's edition afforded a demonstration of the determination and the fortitude, tenacity and self-restraint, which freedom develops, for which the friends of popular government all over the world will thank us. There is no corner of the globe where the manner in which the American people spoke its will on Tuesday, will not give courage and confidence to those who look forward to the time when the people of all civilized nations will administer their own affairs; but to justify their expectations fully, we must follow our brave words with brave deeds; we must be strong and vigilant in war, as we have shown ourselves wise in council.

The Victory, and How to Improve it.

We doubt if in any one of President LINCOLN'S memorable utterances, there is anything more indicative of a mind entirely great, than in that brief speech addressed by him, yesterday morning, to an appreciative, but most unseasonable, audience at the White House. It seems that the ardor of some of his Washington supporters called him from his room at 2 in the morning, to tell him in set phrase, what we have no doubt he knew very well before, that he had been reëlected President of the United States.

In his own inimitable way, Mr. LINCOLN replied to his friends, thanking them genially for the particular mark of devotion they had shown by calling on him, but adding, at the same time, that "*he always regretted to triumph over anybody.*"

We are satisfied that in this simple expression of feeling, uttered with no premeditation, may be found to lie the essence of that peculiar philosophy which the loyal people of America discovered in Mr. LINCOLN'S character when they determined to intrust him anew with their suffrages. The vast intelligent body of electors who recorded their votes for Mr. LINCOLN on Tuesday, think precisely as Mr. LINCOLN thinks, that, unless this election is a triumph of principle, of right, of loyal honor, and not a mere triumph of party, it is no victory at all. Nay, it is the opening of a reign of faction, which will parallel in its dangers and disasters the terrible experience which sectionalism and secession have brought upon the revolted States. The victory of Tuesday derives its prime significance and its sole merits from the fact that it does not involve the supremacy of one party over another, but that it marks the triumph of the loyal opinion of the nation over a faction. The returns already received show that, apart from extemporized votes dragged out of the most ignorant and debased class of the foreign population, McCLELLAN'S strength in 1864—as far as the North was concerned—lay mainly where the strength of JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE lay in 1861. To the support of both candidates many sincere and good citizens may have come, from life-long party association. But even these, the best and purest of McCLELLAN'S voters, must not complain if they are ranked for the time as sectionalists, unless their formal declaration of party faith was a carefully prepared lie.

Mr. LINCOLN'S refusal to regard the contest as a struggle for mere party supremacy, we take it, presents an open highway for many who have been deluded into supporting the sectional and disunion candidate to return to their allegiance—not to their allegiance to particular party leaders—but to that sense of obligation which in this fearful crisis they owe to the country. It cannot have been a pleasing association for the good and sound men of the Democratic party to find themselves, even for these few weeks of hot conflict, in the company of men who regarded, and regard now, every national victory won by our armies as a calamity, and who were prone to heap obloquy upon the illustrious dead of the national army, by proclaiming their labors a crime, and their sufferings and death a sacrifice in the cause of injustice, oppression, and wrong. No one will cast it up to the true Union-loving Democrat, that he found his party ties such as to temporarily estrange him from the path of political wisdom. The first to forget such estrangements, as Mr. LINCOLN'S timely words assure us, will be the President-Elect. When the very life of the nation is at stake, it can be no hour for prolonging party-fights among honest citizens, beyond the boundary which marks the issue of the contest. If victory rests with the supporters of the Administration, that victory can be made most perfect by disclaiming every disposition to turn it into any sectional channel, and by heartily, frankly, and in good faith, inviting the coöperation of loyal men of all classes in securing the victory which has yet to be won over armed treason, before the country is once more restored to Union and to peace.

The Rebel Commissioners in the Provinces.

We received last night special and authentic information from Quebec, that GEORGE N. SANDERS and CLEMENT C. CLAY have sought and obtained a quasi-official interview with the Government there, whether with the approval of Lord MONK or not, we do not learn. The mission, of course, was suggested by anticipations of a possible intention on the part of the authorities to surrender the St. Alban's robbers. The rebel emissaries, however, embraced the occasion to lay before the members of the Provincial Government what purported to be the basis of a secret agreement, entered into between the Richmond authorities and the Emperor MAXIMILIAN. The agreement included the terms of an alliance, offensive and defensive in its character, between Mexico and the Confederacy.

SANDERS took pains to explain that the compact had the perfect assent of the Emperor of the French, and that material aid would be afforded by the regenerator of Mexico in giving effect to the covenant at the proper moment.

The reply of Lord MONK'S advisers was that they had, first of all, no assurance that what Mr. SANDERS and his partner represented was true, and in the next place, that it was none of their business if it was true, as they had no foreign relations that were not merged in and subordinated to those which the Home Government chose to recognize and maintain.

There may be no truth in SANDERS' representations. There may be no such agreement between the Confederates and the new Mexican Government. But of the mission of SANDERS to Quebec there is no room whatever to doubt. It shows that the last hope of the rebels is now fixed on embroiling the United States with some foreign Power. The Niagara peace mission was a failure, the Northwestern Confederacy scheme could not be got into shape, and now the VALLANDIGHAM platform and the mixed multitude crowded on to it have tumbled hopelessly and irretrievably into the dirt. SANDERS, therefore, could do nothing but turn his attention once more to foreign affairs. And here he turns up at Quebec, with a Mexican scheme to subdue the United States of North America. Poor SANDERS! Poor Confederacy!

New and Remarkable Campaign in Georgia.

A Western paper has given publicity to news of a grand campaign which, it would seem, has probably, by this time, been inaugurated by Gen. SHERMAN. Interesting details of the anticipated character of this campaign will be found in this morning's TIMES. The march will be out of sight of the people of the North, and we will only have of it such statements as the rebels may choose to send us. The project is a daring and extraordinary one, and in boldness outstrips anything heretofore conceived of in the war.

The Electoral College.

The result of Tuesday's Presidential election are as follows.

FOR LINCOLN AND JOHNSON.

	Electoral Vote.		Electoral Vote.
New-York	33	Massachusetts	12
Pennsylvania	26	Maine	7
Ohio	21	Connecticut	6
Illinois	16	New-Hampshire	5
Indiana	13	Vermont	5
Michigan	8	Rhode Island	4
Wisconsin	8	California	3
Iowa	8	Oregon	3
Minnesota	4	Nevada	3
Kansas	3	Maryland	7
West Virginia	5	Missouri	11
Total			213

FOR McCLELLAN AND PENDLETON.

	Electoral Vote.		Electoral Vote.
Kentucky	11	Delaware	3
New-Jersey	7		
Total			21

The New Congress.

The recent elections have placed a two-thirds Union majority in the next Congress, beyond question. The delegations will stand about as follows:

	Union.	Democratic.
New-York	21	10
Pennsylvania	16	8
Ohio	17	2
Illinois	9	5
Massachusetts	10	—
Maine	5	—
New-Hampshire	3	—
Connecticut	3	1
Vermont	3	—
Rhode Island	2	—
Maryland	4	1
Delaware	1	—
New-Jersey	3	3
Indiana	8	3
Wisconsin	5	1
Michigan	5	1
Iowa	6	—
Minnesota	2	—
Kansas	1	—
California	3	—
Oregon	1	—
Nevada	1	+
Kentucky	3	6
Missouri	6	3
West Virginia	3	—
Total	140	44

NINTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—Singular to say, the result in this District—Twelfth, Nineteenth and Twenty-second Wards—gratifies all parties to the three-cornered race. FERNANDO WOOD is glad HERRICK is beaten; HERRICK finds consolation in being unseated in the failure of WOOD; and DARLING rejoices that he has beaten them both!

EXTRAORDINARY NEWS.

Sherman's New and Grand Campaign.

Great Military March Through Georgia.

Stupendous Flank Movement upon Savannah and Charleston.

The Railroad to Chattanooga Removed and Atlanta Burned.

Atlanta as a Point of Advance upon the Atlantic.

STRIKING FACTS AND DETAILS

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Nov. 9.

Yesterday's *Indianapolis Journal* says:

"Officers from Chattanooga report that SHERMAN returned to Atlanta early last week with five corps of his army, leaving two corps in Tennessee under THOMAS to watch HOOD. He destroyed the railroad from Chattanooga to Atlanta, and is sending the iron to the former place. Atlanta is burned, and SHERMAN is marching directly for Charleston, S. C."

ADDITIONAL DETAILS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 9, 1864.

The news concerning SHERMAN'S programme in Georgia, which has been telegraphed to the country from a Western paper, will startle the public. Some of the facts had been known in this city. It is known that after HOOD had gotten well into Alabama some weeks since, and after Gen. SHERMAN had determined that it was not necessary to use his entire army for the pursuit of the rebels, the latter, with three entire corps, started back from Northern Georgia for Atlanta. His objective point was boldly asserted to be Savannah, for which place, it was given out, he would leave on the 8th, the day of the Presidential election, having first destroyed Atlanta. It was thought he would touch at Macon, and would reach Savannah in a march of 25 days. The route is 200 miles, with no rivers and few creeks of importance to pass, and leading through the most flourishing part of Georgia. Milledgeville, the capital of the State of Georgia, could be reached in six days from the date of starting. He will have rations for thirty days, but is expected to find supplies and forage on his route. His force for this great march will be between forty and seventy thousand men, and he will have a large amount of ordnance, a construction corps and pontoon bridges. There will doubtless be considerable destruction of property on the route, and tens of thousands of the huddled slaves of Georgia will be freed and incorporated into our army.

Troops have gone North from Atlanta to Tennessee, and it is supposed will destroy all bridges and all important railroad routes. Rome will be evacuated and damaged. We will hold an outpost in Georgia, south of Chattanooga, which will be necessary to guard East Tennessee.

HOOD'S army entire is nearly five hundred miles in the rear of SHERMAN. The gallant Gen. THOMAS, with an army, will take care of HOOD in the absence of SHERMAN. He will have abundant force for this purpose, which will be appropriately stationed in Tennessee.

Gen. THOMAS is already prepared to fight HOOD, who is somewhere in Northern Alabama, near the line of the Tennessee River. If HOOD goes into Western Kentucky, he falls into a trap.

Look out for glorious news from SHERMAN'S army within thirty days, for within that time it will have made the grand military march from the mountains to the Atlantic seaboard. This will be one of the most extraordinary campaigns of the war. The rebels have nothing in Georgia that can oppose SHERMAN. They made a tremendous mistake in sending HOOD to Tennessee.

You will probably get your first news of SHERMAN at Savannah or Charleston.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

A Congratulatory Visit—Speech by the President.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 9.

At a late hour last night President LINCOLN was serenaded by a club of Pennsylvanians, headed by Capt. THOMAS, of that State. Being loudly called for, the President appeared at a window, and spoke as follows:

FRIENDS AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: Even before I had been informed by you that this compliment was paid me by loyal citizens of Pennsylvania friendly to me, I had inferred that you were of that portion of my countrymen who think that the best interests of the nation are to be subserved by the support of the present Administration. I do not pretend to say that you who think so embrace all the patriotism and loyalty of the country. But I do believe, and I trust, without personal interest, that the welfare of the country does require that such support and indorsement be given. I earnestly believe that the consequences of this day's work, if it be as you assure me and as now seems probable, will be to the lasting advantage, if not to the very salvation, of the country. I cannot at late hour say what has been the result of the election; but, whatever it may be, I have no desire to modify this opinion—that all who have labored to-day in behalf of the Union organization, have wrought for the best interests of their country and the world, not only for the present, but for all future ages. I am thankful to God for this approval of the people. But while deeply grateful for this mark of their confidence in me, if I know my heart, my gratitude is free from any taint of personal triumph. I do not impugn the motives of any one opposed to me. It is no pleasure to me to triumph over any one; but I give thanks to the Almighty for this evidence of the people's resolution to stand by free government and the rights of humanity.

First Congressional District.

Mr. DWIGHT TOWNSEND, of Staten Island, Democrat, was yesterday elected to Congress for the short session of the present Congress, to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Mr. STEBBINS. The Union party of the district voted for Mr. STEBBINS, as a compliment due to his honest and patriotic devotion to the War policy of the Government.

National Sailors' Fair.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Nov. 9.

The grand National Sailors' Fair opened at the Academy of Music to-night with great *éclat*. There was a large attendance, and among the notabilities present were Capt. WINSLOW and the officers of the *Kearsarge*, Capt. WORDEN, Admiral STRINGHAM, and others. Addresses were made by Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, Hon. R. C. WINTHROP, Hon. R. H. DANA, and others. A letter from Secretary WELLES and a telegram from President LINCOLN were received.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Asia at Halifax—Muller's Trial—The Dissolution of Parliament—Gen. Todleben in England—Interview Between the French and Russian Emperors—Delay in the Danish Negotiations.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Nov. 9—Evening.

The steamship *Africa*, Capt. ANDERSON, left Liverpool at 8:30 A. M. on the 29th, and Queenstown on the 30th ult., and arrived at Halifax at 1 P. M. to day. She has 60 passengers for Halifax and 38 for Boston.

The steamship *Peruvian*, from Quebec, reached Liverpool early on the morning of the 28th ult.

The steamship *Nova Scotian* arrived at Liverpool on the 30th ult.

The *Africa* sailed from Halifax at 8 P. M. for Boston.

The steamship *China*, from New-York, and *Etna*, from Boston, passed Crookhaven at 9 P. M., on the 28th ult.

The steamship *Washington*, bound from New-York to Havre, came into collision with a Dutch ship. Both were damaged and anchored in Cherbourg Roads. No particulars of the accident have been received.

The steamship *Peruvian* was to leave Liverpool on the 1st November, for New-York, having been chartered for the Cunard service.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Confederate ship *Southern Rights*, from Rangoon, had arrived at London with a valuable cargo. She passed in sight of the United States steamers *Niagara* and *Sacramento* off Deal, under English colors.

The trial of MULLER extended over the 27th and 28th of October, and it was doubtful whether a verdict would be arrived at on the 29th. When the officer left Liverpool the evidence for the prosecution was concluded, and the counsel for the defense had spoken. He contended that there was no evidence to convict the prisoner, but did not attempt to prove an *alibi*. The affair excites the greatest interest.

The *Morning Post* says, so far from the rumors of a dissolution of Parliament being true, the Ministers are desirous of postponing a dissolution to the extremest limits of the term for which the members were elected.

The distinguished Russian, Gen. TODLEBEN, had visited Woolwich, where he was received with military honors, and witnessed the testing of a 600-pounder Blakely gun, intended for the Russian Government.

FRANCE.

The weekly returns of the Bank of France show the large increase in cash of 18,750,000 francs. Notwithstanding this there was a continued depression in the Paris bourse. Rentes were 64 fr. 55c.

The Emperors of France and Russia had long interviews at Nice on the 27th and 28th ults.

DENMARK.

There were rumors of a further delay in the conclusion of peace negotiations. Intelligence unfavorable to peace was said to have reached Copenhagen on the 26th, and a council of State was suddenly summoned.

The Prussian Commander in Jutland was ruling with a high hand. He had forbidden all exports and imports by sea.

Orders given to the Danish military tended to confirm the unfavorable rumors.

AUSTRIA.

The resignation of Count RECHBERG, and the appointment of Count MENSDORFF as his successor, has been confirmed.

ITALY.

The armor-clad frigate *Re de Portugallo*, recently built at New-York for the Italian Government, had arrived at Naples.

Contradictory reports were current as to the insurgents in Venetia. Private letters asserted that numerous bands existed, while other accounts said the insurgents were reduced to a small number, not having followers among the people.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE BY THE AFRICA.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Oct. 28.

COTTON is firmer. The advices from Manchester are favorable.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is quiet and steady. Corn, however, is still advancing. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., and GORDON, BRUCE & Co. report: Flour steady at 19s.@26s. for Extra State. Wheat quiet and steady at 7s. 3d.@8s. for Red Western; 7s. 6d.@8s. for Red Southern, and 8s. 3d.@9s. for White Southern. Corn has advanced 6d. and still tends upward. Canada is quoted at 31s. 6d.

PROVISIONS AND PRODUCE.

The Provisions market is tending downward. WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., and BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co. report: BEEF dull. PORK easier, but dull. BACON steady. BUTTER firm. LARD firm, at 46s.@48s. 6d. TALLOW quiet and steady. ASHES steady: Pots at 36s. 6d.; Pearls very dull and nominal. SUGAR has advanced 6d. COFFEE is inactive. RICE heavy. LINSEED quiet. LINSEED CAKES and LINSEED OIL quiet and steady. COD OIL—no sales."

Rosin, sales small and prices nominal. Spirits Turpentine at 60s. Petroleum dull and easier. The usual authorities quote refined £1 6@£1 10.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 28th—Evening.

Breadstuffs quiet and steady. Sugar steady. Tea quiet and steady. Tallow steady at 40s. 3d. Sperm oil, no sales. Linseed tends downward. Linseed Cake advanced 5d. Linseed Oil still declining: sales at 33. Spirits Turpentine at 60. Petroleum quiet at 16 6@17 6 for Crude, and £1 16 a £2 for refined.

AMERICAN STOCKS, &c.—Illinois Central shares 51 discount; Erie 41; Five-twenties 41@41. Consols for money, 89⅞@89⅝.

LETEST VIA LONDONDERRY.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Oct. 28—Eve'g.

COTTON.—Sales to-day 20,000 bales. The market is excited, and prices advanced ½d. The lower qualities have improved. Speculators and exporters took 8,000 bales. Breadstuffs steady. Provisions dull. Lard firm. Sugar tends upward.

CONSOLS, for money, 89⅛@89¾. ILLINOIS CENTRAL SHARES 50@51 dis. ERIE SHARES 40@41.

LATEST PER AFRICA.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Oct. 29—Evening.

The political news is unimportant.

The Paris Bourse is steady. Rentes closed at 64f. 50c.

The Danish Rigsrad meets on the 7th of November, for the purpose of ratifying the treaty of peace.

The *China's* news had little effect. Late in the day, however, it transpired that the Manchester *Examiner* had exclusive news, via Cape Race, of SHERIDAN's defeat of LONGSTREET on the 18th, the immediate effect of which was a material decline in the Confederate loan, but it was too late to influence the other markets.

The statement in the first dispatch that MULLER's defence was not to be *alibi* was incorrect. Evidence was adduced to show that he called at a house of ill-fame some miles from the scene of the murder on the evening of the question, and an effort was made to show from his movements on that evening that he could not have been in the train with Mr. BRIGGS. The evidence, however, was not conclusive. Later in the afternoon the jury returned a verdict of guilty, and the Judge passed the sentence of death, without the slightest hope of reprieve.

The improved tone in commercial circles continues. Money grows easier, and the demand at the bank is quite limited. Failures, however, continue to be announced. The funds to-day were rather weaker, and consols slightly declined.

The ship *Egean*, from New-York for London, put into Portsmouth on the 29th, leaky, with loss of bowsprit, &c., having been in collision.

The ship *Mary Whitridge*, received damage at Hong Kong by a collision.

THE FENIAN CONSPIRACY IN TORONTO.

Organized Bands of Armed Men—Captures of Arms by the Police.

The Fenian organization in Toronto appears to be a more formidable affair than it appeared at first sight. The police have made important discoveries, as we gather from the Toronto *Globe*, and the matter has caused unusual excitement. In the house of one of the Fenian leaders, named McGUIRE, the police found nothing of a suspicious character till after they had proceeded up stairs, when, as they were entering a room, they met a woman coming out with a box in her arms. She acted as if she was trying to avoid them, and as she was trying to get away, McDOWELL caught her, and demanded the box, which, after some bantering, she gave up. It was opened on the spot, and found to contain some twenty or thirty heavy pikes. They are well made, deadly-looking instruments, about eight inches long, and shaped like a spear-head of the olden time. At the butt-end there is a screw which fastens the head to the handle, and the instrument is then ready for its deadly work. A further search through the place brought to light a number of handles for these heads. They are large heavy sticks, composed of the best of wood, and measure about eight feet in length. In the house were found a lot of the fittings up of a Hibernian Lodge-room. The pikes—heads and handles—were taken possession of by the police. McGUIRE was then arrested, and taken to the station. The police are on the track of some other persons, against whom it is said there is very strong evidence.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Another Night Attack—Its Repulse—Gen. Lee's Plans—His Failures—Desperate Condition of his Army—How the Soldiers Voted—Wonderful Unanimity Among Them—Hopefulness Regarding the Result—The Soldiers' Opinion of the War—The Army Anxious for its Successful Termination—Willingness to Fight it Out—No Compromise but Unconditional Surrender.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH CORPS,
WELDON RAILROAD, VA., Monday, Nov. 7, 1864.

Knowing as I did that the all-absorbing topic of the election would necessarily crowd your columns, and that the dull routine of this army at present held out no especial lures for public attention, I have had pity on the executive editor, and refrained from contributing my mite to his already overflowing table. But during my brief silence this army has not been idle.

The readers of the TIMES were informed in a former letter of the successful manœuvre of the enemy in "gobbling" up some 200 of our pickets. They also know that, owing to the overweening confidence of the rebels, the affair wound up by a grand fusillade along our lines, and a terrible slaughter of the "relieving" party who were returning so gleefully to our picket trenches, from which they had adroitly seized our men.

Last night this performance was repeated on the line of the Second Corps, and the enemy captured nine or ten of our men from the First Division, (Gen. GIBBON,) and about eighty yards of our picket line in front of Gen. MOTT's division, (Third,) with about fifty men. Contrary to the previous experiment, the rebels had the temerity to attempt the holding of the captured position; but when daylight began to throw additional light upon the subject, our gallant boys rushed forward, and regained the pits, inflicting a severe loss upon the enemy. Although they succeeded in carrying off many of their wounded and dead, we have over forty of the "Johnnies" in our hands, and so thorough was the repulse, that it is presumed that no more attempts of a like nature will occur. The rebel General is evidently becoming restive, and these manœuvres simply prove the tightness of our grip upon the rebel position.

Apart from this, these attacks have evidently a political end to serve, for LEE would never risk losing even a handful of his men, unless the aim was an important one. Witness his persistent and reiterated attempts to gain and hold the Shenandoah Valley, which affords the clue of his extraordinary policy. All through the present campaign LEE has had one eye upon the forthcoming election, and each new scene he introduced in the great drama now being played in the theatre of Richmond, (for the last time,) has had for its objective point the influence it might have upon the result of the Presidential campaign.

He threatened some time ago to carry the election for the Copperhead party in Pennsylvania and Maryland by the point of the bayonet. That he has done his best to accomplish this the recent and glorious campaign of Gen. PHIL. SHERIDAN affords abundant proof. Again and again has he hurled his shattered forces upon our heroic and victory-laden Army of the Shenandoah, only to be repulsed as often, and at each additional foray receiving mortal and incurable wounds and losses. Gun after gun and flag after flag have been seized at the point of the sabre and wrested from the fluttering hands of their bearers, while instead of the guns sounding the death-knell of constitutional liberty among the grand old mountains of Maryland and Pennsylvania, the valor of our troops have turned their grim muzzles against the flying army of EARLY, and placed the hateful banners in the halls of the War Department at Washington.

Viewed as a whole, how sublime appears the magnificent campaign, during last Summer, of Gen. GRANT and his able Lieutenants. LEE, with the flower of the Southern army, cooped up within the environs of Richmond, pawing and raving furiously, but futilely, against the unyielding bars of his cage, vainly endeavoring to inflict a sly scratch now and then upon his captors. EARLY and his "Savior of the Valley" vibrating to and fro amidst the gaps and fastnesses of the Blue Ridge and old North Mountains, and despite past experiences, suffering himself to be lured back into open ground, only to be again defeated and crushed. HOOD uttering empty threats and striving by a suicidal policy of invasion to dictate to *his* master, Gen. SHERMAN, where the ensuing western campaign shall take place. But how woeful is his predicament and how soon will he find himself again outflanked and beaten.

Keeping these results of the past six months in memory, I have no fears for the result of to-morrow. With another sun comes the most momentous struggle of our history, and if the people at home only do their duty as well as the soldiers in the field, I know you will be delighted with the immense majority for Mr. LINCOLN. *Our* voting is a thing of the past, and the army calmly awaits the decision of their friends at home. Let not their belief be shaken, and do not cause the gallant soldiers of the Republic to blush for their kindred.

During the past two weeks I have had unusual opportunities for gathering information and data regarding the results of the election in this army. Go where I would I found the healthful seed of republicanism springing up and bearing good fruit. Whole regiments have gone for the Union ticket, and even in cases where Copperhead partisans or lukewarm voters could be found, they were rigidly exercised by their comrades in arms. I would like to go into detail in this matter, but space and time will not permit. But if your readers could have seen, as I have, the persistent efforts of the privates of this army in gaining converts to the true side of the question among their comrades, it would have caused a throb of joy.

Among the Pennsylvania troops the leaven of Unionism permeated throughout the entire force, and it was no unusual thing to hear, upon asking how a regiment had gone in balloting, that it was unanimous for "ABE and ANDY." Sometimes the boys would tell me that six or ten (and in one instance I remember twenty-eight) had voted for MCCLELLAN. Before the balloting took place, many of the doubtful ones were won over and reinstated in the good books of their compatriots. I am not saying too much when I say that the boys of the Keystone State polled a vote of nine to one in favor of the Union ticket.

The New-York soldiers surprised me by the totally unexpected results of my observations. For I found, in several instances, regiments voting one way, and with wonderful unanimity. In one regiment I found the Colonel to be the only Democrat who evinced an intention to vote against Mr. LINCOLN, and he laughingly said that he believed that his "eagles" only saved him from being tossed in a blanket, which I afterward learned to be the mode of conversion adopted by the rank and file of his command. This shows conclusively that the influence of the officers went for naught, and I am happy to be able to testify to the total absence of any restraint or compulsion by any officer, of any rank, upon the men under his command.

I remember another regiment, whose commanding officer was a warm supporter of the "gunboat candidate," who coolly informed me that his regiment had gone Democratic, relying upon the fact that many of his men, having been consolidated from different organizations into his own, would feel dissatisfied and willing to vote against the Administration. Begging leave to differ with him, I conversed with the men, and found that the regiment had gone largely for the Union and the prosecution of the war.

Although I have a large list of figures on hand, I refrain from publishing them because of their immense value to the enemy. But as the ghost of Hamlet's father says, "I could a tale unfold whose slightest word would harrow up the very soul" of every Copperhead in the land, if it were not impolitic so to do. Suffice it to say that throughout the length and breadth of the army, the Union element grew stronger with each day's sun, and although it will never be known what majority each of the armies have returned, still it is the fact that in all the States the soldiers' vote will have a sensible influence in reducing untoward defeats, and swelling each new triumph by the unanimity of their ballot.

I lately received a letter from a friend in New-York, asking me "how the army felt," and "whether they were hopeful." Now, I presume many of your readers will be glad to be set right regarding the sentiments of the soldiers on the important subject of the continuance and prosecution of the war, therefore I will further encroach upon your space for this purpose.

The one great desire of the soldiers is that the war may soon end, and permit them to return once more to their homes and friends. They are like all of us in this respect. But, unlike the Peace party, they are *not* in favor of a disgraceful compromise. Accustomed to face the enemies of that flag they have so nobly sworn to uphold, they shrink not from the bitter and fiery trial by battle. With an unalterable confidence in their leaders, and a grand belief in the righteousness of their cause, they stand as ready to-day to go forth into the crimson tide of war as ever; and as they go, they feel that a nation's prayers go with them.

Nothing is so striking among the many contrasts that naturally encounter one here fresh from the North, as the total absence of the peace element. You never hear among the soldiers that the war is a failure, and your attentive eye fails to detect the slightest disappointment or chargrin among the many earnest faces you daily meet. Instead of repining at the apparent slowness of the campaign you find a calm confidence in the final result, and a rigid indifference regarding the opinions of the people of the North on the conduct of the war.

Why is this, you will naturally ask, and the only explanation I can make is that the soldier, no matter how low in rank he may be, has a perfect knowledge of the difficulties and obstacles to be overcome, and a realizing sense of the immensity of the interests at stake. He never dreams of a reverse, and will not believe in a defeat. True he will sometimes apply such words to some unfortunate encounter, but he in his inmost heart feels that the army is victorious *on the average*, and does not expect always to win when he throws. How common is it to see the simple and unwavering trust the soldiers place upon the final triumph of our arms. Every prisoner has the fact dinned into his ears, and each convalescent from the hospital brings renewed faith and fresh strength to their comrades in the field.

Rely upon it, the soldiers are hopeful, and, notwithstanding the defeats and disasters of the past, they remember only the victories, casting behind them, like an unclean thing, anything unfavorable, and keeping only before their eyes the glorious deeds they have accomplished.

One thing is very extraordinary regarding the army, and that is, the wonderful elasticity it displays under reverse, and the utter absence of anything like that fearful demoralization so common in the history of European warfare. No matter how often our army is defeated, the next day it is ready and competent to meet the enemy in mortal combat, and frequently to successfully defeat him, and to turn the tide of fortune in our favor. This has puzzled many military students, and while they vainly look for a Waterloo amidst our army record, they fail to discover the reason for this cohesiveness and readiness to reform.

To my mind the reason is plain. The men who compose our armies are not the hired and mercenary cut-throats who make a business of war or bloodshed a profession. The great bulk of our army will be discharged at the close of the war and allowed to return to their homes. This is an immense incentive to fight for success, for with success comes peace, and with peace their return home.

Beside, the soldiers believes that the rebellion is going to be any thing but a success, and despite disaster and comparative non-success, they scout the idea of the South being able to win the day. Therefore, they are the more ready to fight after a defeat, in order to show the world that the National Army is invincible.

The recent engagement of the Second Corps on the Boydton plank-road is a case in point. Here was a division of four brigades, with its right heavily attacked and being stubbornly driven back. The rear of its right was also uncovered and menaced, and the left and front exposed to an enfilading fire from batteries. For the moment the devoted division under Gen. EAGAN seemed doomed to utter annihilation or complete capture: But, in spite of the momentary confusion the lines were soon changed; the disordered regiments reformed and speedily brought up to the attack. If any of your readers could have seen on that day the readiness of even new troops to resume the offensive, and could have realized at the moment the jeopardized situation of the entire corps, they would have gained new hope and greater confidence in the final result.

See how the army under Gen. SHERIDAN speedily changed apparent, and I may say actual, defeat, into a glorious and irrefragable triumph. Some one has said that our "bayonets think," and a truer word was never uttered. Our troops combine the dash of the French with the dogged resistance of the Russian and the cohesive and machine-like mobility of the English, and perforce they can never be demoralized for any length of time.

The same thing will hold good, in a great measure, regarding the Southern troops, and I am simply telling the truth when I say that, if the Southern army was not composed of Americans, the war would never have endured till now. Let Mr. LINCOLN's reëlection sound the knell to their hopes of a compromise, and you will perceive a vast difference in the fighting qualities of the men of the South. Then they will fight without hope, and against their own common sense, and the seeds of distrust already planted in their breasts will soon bear fruit.

GEO. F. WILLIAMS.

OUR HILTON HEAD CORRESPONDENCE.

Flag of Truce to Savannah—Delivery of Large Quantities of Freight—Sanitary Commission—Safety of Packages—Return Home.

HILTON HEAD, S. C., Sunday, Nov. 6, 1864.

A flag of truce was held with the enemy Thursday, the 3d of November. The *Island City*, Capt. KETCHUM, left her wharf at half-past seven A. M., and arrived at Fort Pulaski about ten. The Savannah river not having been navigated for the last three years, by other than negroes and deserters, it was considered a delicate matter to pilot safely up. Slowly our vessel steamed a distance of eight miles, when we observed the rebel steamer coming toward us. We came to an anchor, not deeming it safe, in consideration of existing obstructions and mischievous torpedoes to progress any further. The rebel boat *Beauregard*, a side-wheel steamer, a view of which reminded one of old times, came alongside and made fast. Col. WADDY, Agent of Exchange, and about twenty rebel officers and a guard of soldiers, including three citizens, were the only persons on the boat. The object of the flag was simply preliminary to the exchange of about 8,000 rebel invalid prisoners now in our hands, and expected to arrive at our port daily. About 350 boxes for the Union prisoners was transferred to their boat, including a large number of boxes sent by the Sanitary Commission, containing clothing to the amount of $26,000, for which the Confederate officers were to obtain receipts from the Union officers to whom they will be delivered. We received in return nearly one hundred and fifty boxes for rebel prisoners at Fort Pulaski, which was left at the Fort on our return, when receipts will be taken and given to the rebel authorities.

All goods sent by Adams Express will be receipted for in detail, when delivered to our officers and soldiers who are now at Camp Lawton, Florence, Ga., to which point they were removed from Charleston and Savannah, to avoid the yellow fever. In Charleston this fatal disease has raged fearfully, as many as thirty having died per day. In Savannah it has been much less, and confined principally to children. The cold weather now approaching will, of course, completely eradicate it.

Four Union officers that were paroled some time since, have been declared exchanged, and receipted for.

Another flag of truce will occur Sunday to further perfect matters, and of course, will be frequent till this large exchange is consummated. According to accounts from rebel papers, full files of which I send you, our prisoners are suffering immensely for want of blankets and clothing, some of them being nearly akin to nudity. The very large amount of clothing sent by the Sanitary Commission will alleviate their sufferings very materially; yet, when there are so many, it will be but a drop in the bucket. No more heavenly donation could be made by those who have an abundance than to send it to the Commission for the poor soldier. There is no longer any doubt about the safe delivery of clothing, as receipts are taken therefor.

Lieut.-Col. W. TRUE BENNETT was the acting Commissioner of Exchange, and performed his arduous and delicate duties in an able manner. Col. WADDY, of HARDEE's Staff, was the rebel agent. Maj. J. F. LAY, the former Agent of Exchange is sick with the yellow fever in Charleston.

Dr. CLYMER, our Medical Inspector, accompanied the flag, and met a rebel surgeon, who assured him that the boxes for the rebels in our hands had been stored in Savannah some time, and could not contain any contagious disease.

The utmost cordiality and good feeling prevailed during the interview, which lasted about three hours, notwithstanding it was a very cold, rainy, and otherwise disagreeable day. Not the slightest incident occurred to mar the apparent harmony. At 2 P. M. the *Beauregard* cast loose, and steamed up the river a short distance, but the tide being low, and the torpedos and other obstructions abundant, they could not reach the city till next morning at full tide. Our anchor was soon weighed, and slowly and cautiously we worked our tortuous way back to the grim old fort, which was reached at 4 P. M. Discharging our freight, we started and reached Hilton Head at 7 P. M. J.

Railway-Marine Disaster.

HAVRE DE GRACE, Md., Wednesday, Nov. 9.

An unfortunate railroad accident occurred at Perryville last night. Owing to the engineer approaching the steam ferry boat *Maryland* at too high a rate of speed, the through freight train collided with an engine and four cars which were standing on the steamer. Both the engines and seven cars were hurled by the shock into the river. Among them were three loaded cars of Adams' Express Company. No lives were lost.

No detention to travel will ensue, if the tides keep ordinarily full to allow boats to pass over the obstructions.

One of the engines was the heaviest used on the road, and both were new and very valuable.

An engineer was hurt in leaping from the train.

Disaster to the Ship Wm. Wirt.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Nov. 9.

The schooner *Pioneer*, at this port from St. Domingo, brings the officers and crew of the ship *Wm. Wirt*, Capt. CLEMENTS, from Antwerp for New-York, which vessel was abandoned Nov. 6 in a sinking condition, having encountered a hurricane and lost rudder, etc., and sprung a leak.

President Petroleum Company.

We learn that the officers of this company have been chosen from our first-class merchants, and are gentlemen of high standing in the community, and in the list of subscribers we find names of several bank presidents and many prominent merchants, which gives a guarantee that the business of the company and the interests of the subscribers will be well attended to. This company promises to become one of the best paying now forming. The subscription lists are fast filling up, and we advise those of our readers who are intent on making investments in this kind of stock to call upon the Subscription Agents, Messrs. L. H. SIMPSON & CO., No. 64 Cedar-st., who are reliable and obliging gentlemen, where they can obtain full particulars, books, maps and prospectus of the company. See advertisement in our columns.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

New Sensation.

THE ÆSTHETICO-NEURALGICON,
THE GREAT WONDER OF THE DAY.
THE TALK OF EVERY SCIENTIFIC MAN.
THE NEW INVENTION OF DR. VON EISENBERG.
DR. VON EISENBERG,
OF NO. 816 BROADWAY.

To those, therefore, who are in any way afflicted with loss of sight or hearing, with catarrh, bronchitis, chest or lung diseases, we earnestly suggest a visit to the consulting apartments of Dr. Von Eisenberg. There he will be speedily made to know the possibility of a cure, in even complicated cases, and thus be encouraged to proceed until he is discharged, thoroughly renovated and cured.—*New-York Express.*

If You Want to Know, &c., Read
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE.
A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price, $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address
Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y.

Soldiers, Attention!—Pain, disease and exposure, with a hot climate, muddy water and bad diet, will be unavoidable, but armed with HOLLOWAY'S PURIFYING AND STRENGTHENING PILLS, you can endure all these and still retain good health. If the reader of this "notice" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug-store in his place, let him write to me, No. 80 Maiden-lane, inclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 35 cents, 88 cents, and $1 40 per box or pot.

Burdsall's Arnica Liniment,
An infallible cure for Burns, Scalds, Sprains, Rheumatism, Inflammation, &c. A single application allays the pain from a burn the instant it is applied. No family should be without it. Depot No. 31 Barclay-st., N. Y.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,
For children teething, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, regulates the stomach and bowels, and cures wind-colic.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Artificial Limbs.—B. FRANK PALMER, LL.D. gives the "best" Patent limbs to soldiers—free! 144 B'way, N. Y.; 1609 Chestnut-st., Phila.; 19 Greene-st., Boston. Commissioned by Surgeon-Gen. BARNES, U. S. A.

Marvin's Patent Alum and Dry Plaster Fire and Burglar Safes for offices and dwellings never mould their contents. MARVIN & Co., No. 265 B'way.

Address to Smokers.—Pollak & Son Meerschaum Manufacturers, 692 Broadway, near 4th-street; wholesale and retail; pipes cut to order and repaired.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

The New Ten Dollar Patent Sewing Machine, No. 497 Broadway, New-York.
J. P. RICHTER, Gen'l Agent, N. Y.

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints, and all Diseases of the Feet cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, No. 760 Broadway.

The Toilet Preparations of Joseph Burnett & CO., of Boston, are the "ne plus ultra."

Ivory and Pearl Jewelry, Pins, Ear-Rings and CUFF BUTTONS, latest styles, at WELLING'S, No. 571 Broadway, sign of the Golden Elephant.

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Highest Premium Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines. WHEELER & WILSON, No. 625 Broadway.

Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar,
FOR THE CURE OF
COUGHS, COLDS, INFLUENZA, HOARSENESS, DIFFICULT BREATHING, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT, BRONCHIAL TUBES AND LUNGS, LEADING TO CONSUMPTION.

This sovereign remedy is compounded from the favorite recipe of an illustrious Physician and Chemist, who for many years used it with the most complete success in his extensive private practice.

He had long been profoundly impressed with the wonderful virtue of the honey of the plant Horehound, in union with the CLEANSING and HEALING properties of tar extracted from the LIFE PRINCIPLE of the forest tree *Abies Balsamea*, or Balm of Gilead. For years he was baffled in his attempts to blend these great medicinal forces into such a union that the original power of each would be preserved, the disagreeable qualities of common tar removed, and the price of the compound be within the means of all. At last, after a long course of difficult chemical experiments, he found that by adding to these *five* other ingredients, each one valuable by itself, he not only obtained the desired results, but greatly increased the curative power of the compound. This having been thoroughly tested by practice, is now offered to the general public as a safe, pleasant and infallible remedy.

PRICE, 50 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

For sale by all Druggists.

CHARLES DOWNER, General Agent,
No. 44 Cedar-st., New-York.

BIRTHS.

PRANKARD.—On Tuesday, Nov. 8, Mrs. W. PRANKARD of a son.

MARRIED.

BROWN—ADAMS.—On Wednesday, Nov. 9, at the Madison-square Presbyterian Church, Mr. JOHN CROSBY BROWN and MARY ELIZABETH, daughter of Rev. Dr. Adams.

BUSBY—COUZENS.—On Wednesday, Nov. 9, at Dobbs' Ferry, by Rev. P. L. Hoyt, EDWARD W. BUSBY, of Washington, D. C., and MARY M. COUZENS, of New-York. No tickets.

COLLINS—RADFORD.—On Wednesday, Nov. 9, at the Reformed Dutch Church, Yonkers, by Rev. V. M. Hulbert, THOMAS H. COLLINS and ANNA A. RADFORD, both of the above place.

PARK—OSBORN.—At Grace Church, Waterville, N. Y., on Wednesday evening, Oct. 26, by Rev. W. T. Gibson, RICHARD A. PARK, of St. Louis, Mo., and ANNA, daughter of Col. William Osborn, of the former place.

DIED.

ALLEY.—On Tuesday, Nov. 8, LYDIA, daughter of Wm. L. and EMILY F. ALLEY, aged 3 years, 4 months and 19 days.

Remains will be taken to Islip, L. I., for interment.

BYERS.—On Wednesday, Nov. 9, SAMUEL BYERS, youngest son of William Byers, aged 3 years, 9 months and 14 days.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 170 West 26th-st., at 10 o'clock A. M. this day, (Thursday,) Nov. 10.

BLEECKER.—In this city, on Tuesday, Nov. 8, of disease contracted at the West, in the 40th year of his age, JOHN VAN BENTHUYSEN BLEECKER, of the U. S. Navy, Purchasing Paymaster of the Mississippi Squadron.

The relatives and friends of his father, Anthony J. Bleecker, and the officers of the navy generally, are invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, at Trinity Church, this day, (Thursday,) the 10th inst., at 3½ P. M.

BERAULT.—On Wednesday, Nov. 9, Madame ADELE, widow of the late Jean M. Berault, in the 68th year of her age.

Notice of her funeral hereafter.

CLARK.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, Nov. 9, of disease of the heart, THOMAS CLARK, aged 55 years and 3 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 80 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn, on Saturday, the 12th inst., at 3 o'clock.

CLARK.—Suddenly, on Sunday, Nov. 6, THOMAS CLARK of the New-York Post-office.

His relatives and friends, also members of Holland Lodge No. 8, F. and A. M., and companions of Jerusalem Chapter No. 8, R. A. M., and the fraternity generally, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at 9 o'clock A. M. on Thursday, the 10th inst., from the Church of the Ascension, 5th-av., corner of 10th-st.

DE GIORGI.—On Tuesday, Nov. 8, at the Clarendon Hotel, of albuminuria, NICHOLAS, Count DE GIORGI, in the 56th year of his age, Minister Resident of His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, Chamberlain of His Majesty, and Knight Commander of various distinguished orders. Born in Ragusa Dalmatia, Austria.

His funeral obsequies will take place in St. Stephen's Church, East 28th-st., on Friday, the 11th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

GAGE.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Nov. 9, SARAH ANN, wife of Edward H. Gage, aged 45 years.

Her relatives and the friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, 11th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 247 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn.

HEDGES.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Tuesday, Nov. 8, MARY BRITTIN, infant daughter of Elizabeth N. and the late Maj. Job C. Hedges.

Funeral services at the house of Mrs. Woodruff, No. 1 West Jersey-st., this (Thursday) afternoon, at 3 P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further notice.

HOLLEBY.—On Monday, the 7th inst., BRIDGET SHERIDAN, the beloved wife of Wm. P. Holleby, aged 34 years, 5 months and 3 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 267 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, at 2 o'clock.

☞ Sheffield, Eng., papers please copy.

IRVING.—On Monday, Nov. 7, ABBY S., widow of the late John T. Irving, and daughter of the late Gabriel Furman, in the 86th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, at St. Paul's Church, on Thursday, Nov. 10, at 12 o'clock, without further invitation.

MCCLOSKEY.—On Wednesday morning, Nov. 9, of consumption, RACHEL LOUISA RIVERS, wife of David W. C. McCloskey, aged 47 years and 9 months.

Notice of the funeral will be given hereafter.

☞ Elizabeth City and Newark, N. J., papers please copy.

PIRNIE.—On Saturday, Nov. 5, suddenly, MARGARET W. PIRNIE, aged 65 years and 8 months, widow of John Pirnie, Esq.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, (Albemarle Hotel, Broadway and 24th-st.,) on Thursday morning, the 10th inst., at 9 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to White Plains for interment. A special car will be in readiness.

PATTERSON.—On Tuesday, Nov. 8, ANNIE S., daughter of T. H. and Sophie D. Patterson, aged 7 months and 27 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, at 3 P. M., from No. 201 Raymond-st., Brooklyn.

RITCHIE.—At Geneseo, Livingston County, N. Y., on Monday, Nov. 7, MONTGOMERY RITCHIE, Esq., in the 39th year of his age.

SANDS.—At Carver Hospital, Washington, D. C., on Friday, Nov. 4, of wounds received at the battle of Spottsylvania Court-House, May 10, Sergt. PHILIP E. SANDS, Co. B, 1st U. S. S. S., eldest son of John M. and Eliza Sands, aged 31 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday, 10th inst., at 3 o'clock, at St. Stephen's Church, Broome and Chrystie sts.

ST. JOHN.—At West Farms, on Tuesday, Nov. 8, CATHARINE, wife of George St. John, and daughter of William Archer, of Fordham, in the 46th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, at the Reformed Dutch Church, West Farms.

WHITE.—On Wednesday evening, Nov. 9, after a lingering illness, MARY, beloved wife of George White, aged 25 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, on Friday, Nov. 11, at 2 P. M., from the residence of her father, Robert Campbell, No. 528 10th-av., corner of 43d-st.

NOTICE.—The funeral of Paymaster J. V. B. BLEECKER, U. S. N., will take place at 3½ o'clock this afternoon, at Trinity Church, instead of at the earlier hour named in the papers of last evening.

POLITICAL.

THE DAY OF JUBILEE HAS COME!
THE NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S REPUBLICAN UNION
invites the Unionists of New-York to a
JUBILEE MEETING,
over the recent
GREAT VICTORY AT THE POLLS,
to be held at the
COOPER INSTITUTE, ON FRIDAY EVENING,
Nov. 11, at 8 o'clock.

The following speakers have been invited to contribute to the happiness of the crowd:

Maj.-Gen. BUTLER,	Maj.-Gen. DIX,
WM. CURTIS NOYES, Esq.,	WM. CULLEN BRYANT, Esq.
Rev. R. M. HATFIELD,	Hon. CHARLES SUMNER,
Hon. HORACE GREELEY,	Hon. JOSEPH HOLT,
Hon. HENRY G. STEBBINS,	Hon. FRANCIS B. CUTTING,
Hon. H. J. RAYMOND,	Hon. HIRAM WALBRIDGE,
Hon. D. S. CODDINGTON,	Hon. EDWARDS PIERREPONT,
DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, Esq.,	Rev. HY. WARD BEECHER,
GEORGE WM. CURTIS, Esq.,	Hon. JAMES A. BRIGGS,
Rev. R. S. STORRS, D. D.,	Rev. W. H. BOOLE,
Hon. WM. E. DODGE,	Capt. GEORGE F. NOYES,
ASHBEL GREEN, Esq.	

Music will be provided, and arrangements made for the accommodation of ladies, who will be admitted at the 3d-av. door, with their escorts, at 7 o'clock. The principal door, on Astor-place, will be opened at 7½ o'clock.

No tickets required; no seats reserved.

VETERAN UNION CLUB.

"Praise God from whom all blessings flow."

The members of this Club will assemble at headquarters, No. 710 Broadway, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 9 o'clock, to serenade our Congressmen elect.

Members who were attached to the Ninth Militia and Ninth Volunteers, will meet at the Republican headquarters in 4th-st., a few doors east of Broadway, at 8½ P. M.

FRANK WILLIS FISHER, M. D., President.
ALFRED L. CURTIS, } Secretaries.
A. M. BURTIS,

FLAGS.—POLITICAL AND NATIONAL FLAGS, of every description, on hand, in great varieties. ANNIN & CO., Manufacturers, No. 90 Fulton-st., corner of William-st. New-York. (Established 1847.)

EAR-RINGS AND PINS.—NEW STYLES—Just received—Three, Five, Seven, Ten, Twelve, Fifteen, Twenty, Twenty-five to One Hundred Dollars a set. For sale by GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

COMMENCEMENT OF A NEW VOLUME.
WILKIE COLLINS
AND
CHARLES DICKENS.
HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE
FOR DECEMBER, 1864.
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WEEKLY.........4

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Bound Volumes of the *Magazine*, each Volume containing the Numbers for Six Months, will be furnished for $3 per volume, and sent by mail, postage paid. Bound Volumes of the *Weekly*, each Volume containing the Numbers for One Year, will be furnished for $5, freight by express paid, the weight of the volume being beyond that allowed in the mail.

HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers.

LOOK OUT!
MRS. HOLMES'
NEW STORY,
FAMILY PRIDE;
Or,
PURIFIED BY SUFFERING,
IS READY TO-DAY IN THE
NEW-YORK WEEKLY.

THE MERCANTILE AGENCY
REFERENCE BOOK
FOR 1865.

WE HAVE JUST ISSUED OUR NEW EDITION OF "The Mercantile Agency Reference Book." In its preparation they have been aided by their numerous branch and associate offices, situate in all the leading cities of the United States and Canadas, and have thus had unequaled facilities for the work. The book contains near 200,000 names, embracing all that are at all likely to be found really useful to subscribers. These not found therein can be obtained by application to our records, access to contents of which is included in subscriptions. By this course we are enabled to keep it within convenient and compact dimensions.

The ratings are all made upon actual data, furnished in detail by our records, the contents of which extend over a period of twenty-three years, and are two-fold in character—one indicating pecuniary resources, the other mercantile credit. The holders of the book will receive prompt notification of all important or material changes in style or rating.

The utmost care has been taken to produce a work which will be both creditable to ourselves and useful to subscribers, and we confidently present it to the business community as superior in every respect to anything of the kind hitherto attempted.

Terms of subscription—which varies according to extent of business and use required of the office—will be made known on application to us.

R. G. DUN & CO.
Nos. [illegible] and [illegible] Broadway.

FURNITURE.
$300,000.
DE GRAF & TAYLOR
Offer their entire stock at gold prices.
AT NO. 87 BOWERY.

FALL AND WINTER.
I am prepared to offer one of the largest stocks of FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING ever offered in this City, cut and made in the most tasty and best manner, and at prices as low as they can possibly be made. FURNISHING AND CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT not equaled. F. B. BALDWIN, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
The largest store in the City.

JAMES MORRISON & CO.,
NOS. 51 AND 53 WHITE-ST.,
Two doors west of Broadway.
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
SETTS AND ORNAMENTS,
PLAID VELVET RIBBONS,
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JOHN B. GOUGH
will deliver his new Lecture, entitled
FACT AND FICTION,
BEFORE THE
MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION,
AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
ON
THURSDAY EVENING, NOV. 10TH, 1864.
Admission to any part of the house, 50 cents.
Reserved seats may be secured, without extra charge, at the following places:
The Library, Clinton Hall.
Branch office, corner Broadway and 28th-st.
Down-town office, No. 19 Liberty-st.
Root, Anthony & Co., No. 16 Nassau-st.

A BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION.
GEO. M. LAIRD'S BLOOM OF YOUTH is the best article in the world for preserving and beautifying the complexion and skin. Genuine manufactured only by GEO. W. LAIRD, No. 74 Fulton-st., formerly No. 439 Broadway. Sold by druggists everywhere.

SAVE LABOR! SAVE YOUR COAL!!
If you want a Heater, Stove or Range that will require but one lighting of fires in the season, give you a pure, moist atmosphere, consume less coal and give you less trouble than any other, call at No. 270 Canal-st., a few doors east of Broadway. JOHN SUMNER.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
of all descriptions
FOR SALE BY
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway,
one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

LADIES' BREASTPINS—NEW STYLES.
Two, three, five, eight, ten to thirty-five dollars each, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS DYER, BY A young man well versed in both branches of the business. The best of reference can be given as to character and ability. Address P. O., Box No. 243 Auburn, New-York.

IVORY EAR-RINGS AND PINS NEW STYLES, black, white and red, three four and five dollars a set. For sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED.—A GIRL WANTS A SITUATION AS nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothes neatly, take charge of an infant from its birth, and dress ladies' hair; has the best city references. Can be seen for three days at No. 17 East 23d-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN, WHO is a first-class cook, a situation either by the day, week or permanently; or she would work by the day house-cleaning or washing; reference of the highest order. Apply at No. 409 2d-av., between 23d and 24th sts., in the store.

WANTED.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES TO travel to California, or some of the West India Islands, as nurse and seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing and embroidery, also cutting and fitting boys' clothes. Apply, for one week, at No. 83 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN Protestant woman to wait on an invalid lady, or as housekeeper in a private family; is competent to take the charge of a gentleman's residence, or an infant from its birth; best of reference. Address A. D. S., Box No. 185 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT English woman as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; no objection to the country; good city reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 222 Elizabeth-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation in a private family as nurse and seamstress; has lived in the first families; has the best of city reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 178 East 36th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED GIRL, A situation as waitress and parlor maid; does up finery in good style; no objection to a lady that boards; wages $9; city or country. Call, or address, No. 122 East 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COOK, WHO thoroughly understands her business, in a small private family; is willing to assist with washing and ironing; has the best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 490 6th-av., top floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUation to do the cooking, washing and ironing of a small private family; good city references. Can be seen at No. 250 East 30th-st., corner of 2d-av., over the drug-store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation in a private family, to do chamberwork and sew, or take care of children, or wait on a lady boarding. Call at No. 152 East 31st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.: can be seen for two days.

WANTED.—A LADY WISHES TO OBTAIN A good situation for an excellent seamstress, who understands the use of a machine, and is now in her employ; best recommendations. Apply at No. 126 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman, as chambermaid and to do plain sewing. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 49 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., from 9 to 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS waitress, who understands her work thoroughly; has the best of city reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 241 Elizabeth-st., first floor, up stairs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or to take care of children and do plain sewing; best of city reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 69 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and nurse; can do plain sewing; best city reference. Call for two days at No. 299½ 6th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as nurse and to do plain sewing, or would do chamberwork and waiting; good reference given. Call at No. 202 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED—BY A WELCH WOMAN, A SITUAtion as chambermaid or laundress. To be seen from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., at No. 549 2d-av., between 30th and 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced cook and good baker, and would assist in the washing and ironing; best of city reference. Call at No. 186 7th-av., near 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A GOOD PLAIN COOK, A SITUation; can do some washing and ironing, and light housework in a small family. Can be seen at her present employer's, 466 West 23d-st., three doors from 10th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT girl, as child's nurse, and would do light chamberwork if required; can give four years' reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 466 West 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, as nurse and seamstress, or would do chamberwork and waiting. Can be highly recommended. Can be seen at No. 51 West 19th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, as nurse; can take the entire charge of an infant. Best of city references. Call for two days, at No. 111 East 13th-st., fourth bell.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT, STEADY WOman a situation; is a first-class cook; is an excellent baker of bread and pastry, and has the best city reference. Can be seen at No. 111 West 15th-st., for 2 days.

WANTED—BY A TIDY WOMAN, A SITUATION as cook and assist with the washing; an excellent baker; makes pastry, does up linen in style; or as laundress; wages $9. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation as waitress or chambermaid in a private family; best of city reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 337 East 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as first-class laundress. Apply at her present employer's, No. 42 West 14th-st., where she has lived for the last seven years.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH woman, a situation as cook in a private gentleman's family, can be seen for two days; good city reference. Call at No. 125 West 33d-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD COOK, to assist in washing and ironing; the best of city reference. Call at No. 111 West 16th-st., rear, for three days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion to do chamberwork and waiting, or the housework of a small family; City reference. Call at No. 411 2d-av., near 23d-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG PROTestant girl as chambermaid and waitress; or would take care of children; no objection to the country; city reference. Call at No. 209 East 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young woman as cook; no objection to assist with washing; has the best of city reference. Call at No. 108 West 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG COLORED WOMAN, a situation in a small private family as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and plain sewer; best of reference from her last place. Call at 172 West 37th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS CAKE BAKER, a place; understands all kinds of fancy work. Call at No 108 West 18th-st. Good reference.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as general house servant. Can be seen for two days at No. 85 6th-st., third floor.

A NUMBER OF WELL RECOMMENDED German females want situations, at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

TO LADY DRESSMAKERS—THE FATHER of an only child, a girl of 15 or 16 years, is anxious to leave her with some one where she would or could remain as one of the family while learning the trade; has some knowledge of it. Call at No. 45 3d-av., near 10th-st., where she can be seen.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY an Englishman, who thoroughly understands his business in the care and management of horses; can give the best of city reference. Can be seen at Mr. Lowden's, No. 79 Bleecker st., or address a note to H. W., at the above place.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, ENGLISH, 20 years of age, a situation as bar-tender, or any other capacity where he could make himself generally useful; no objection to go in the country, having the best of city reference in New-York. Address for two days R. G., Box No. 189 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN IN A respectable private family by a single man; is perfectly acquainted with the care and management of horses, also with the city; can produce satisfactory city reference. Address, for three days, J. B., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN who has lately landed; understands assisting in gardening; can take care of a horse and milk; can give the best of reference from the family he has lived with. Can be seen at No. 41 West 13th-st., or note to J. R., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A single man, who thoroughly understands his business in every respect, and can be highly recommended by his present and former employer for the past twelve years. Call or address HUGH, at Lowden's saddlery, No. 79 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND gardener, by an English Protestant man, who fully understands his business; has five years' good reference from last employer; no objection to the country. Address, for three days, R. T. D., Box 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A POSITION AS BOOK-KEEPER BY a young man who has had several years experience as such, and who can speak the Spanish language; references of the highest character furnished. Address H. C. TRUMAN, Newark, N. J.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a young man; is a competent driver and a good groom; will make himself generally useful; good reference from last employer. Address J. O., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, groom, &c., by a single Englishman; can milk and do general work about a house and place if required; ten years' good reference. Call or address H. W., No. 8 City Hall-square.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS GROOM AND coachman, in a private family; no objection to the country; has good references, in every respect; will be found willing and obliging. Address P. P., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTAble young man, as coachman; thoroughly understands his business; no objection to the country; best of reference. Call at No. 744 Broadway, Mr. Trainor's harness-store, for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, A SITUation as waiter in a private family; has the best of city references from his last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 381 6th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A man of long experience with horses; can produce satisfactory reference for capability and character. Address J. M., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman or porter in a store; has the best of city and country reference; is willing and obliging. Address J. M., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a married man; can produce good city reference for capability and character. Address C. W., Box No. 201 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR groom; is willing to make himself generally useful. Apply, for two days, at No. 744 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a married man; the best of City reference given. Apply at J. B. FINIGAN'S, No. 124 Clinton-place.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT lady, not over 35 years old, to be nurse and governess, taking entire charge of two children, girls eleven months and four years old; must be religious; church member preferred; a good-tempered lady will find good wages and a permanent home, where she will be treated with all respect. Inquire at No. 106 Lawrence-st., Brooklyn, from 3½ to 6 P. M.

WANTED—A LAD ABOUT 15 YEARS OF AGE, as assistant cashier at PEYTON & JOHNSON'S, No. 274 Bowery; one who has a slight acquaintance with the dry goods business preferred.

WANTED—A MAN TO GO A SHORT DISTANCE into the country to take care of two horses and to wait on the table; colored preferred. Apply at No. 203 Greenwich-st.

WANTED—A LADY SKILLED IN COLORING photographs in oil, water and liquid, to give instructions in the art. Address DELTA, Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE BOY IN AN OFfice. Address in handwriting of applicant, stating age, &c., Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A MAN TO GO INTO THE COUNTRY a short distance to attend on two horses, and to wait on the table; colored preferred; at No. 203 Greenwich-st.

WANTED—IN A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, A Protestant woman as cook; good recommendations required. Apply at No. 7 Washington-square.

WANTED—A COACHMAN FOR THE COUNTRY; colored man preferred. WM. MALLORY, International Hotel, Broadway and Franklin-st.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

15,000 SUBSTITUTES WANTED
FOR THE ARMY,
IN PLACE OF THE FOLLOWING CLASSES OF CITIZENS:

FIRST—For citizens enrolled and liable to draft.

SECOND—For citizens not liable to draft, because of unfitness, or non-liability from age or other causes.

TO SUBSTITUTES.

The following advantages are offered for the enlistment of Substitutes:

BOUNTY, DEPOSITED BY PERSONS REQUIRING SUBSTITUTES, CASH DOWN,

For One Year ... $200
For Two Years ... 400
For Three Years ... 600

PREMIUM, CASH DOWN.

For One Year Man ... $20
For Two Years' Man ... 30
For Three Years' Man ... 50

TO THOSE DESIRING SUBSTITUTES.

Inasmuch as the authority exi[sts] for the enlistment of Substitutes for such persons as may desire to be relieved from any apprehensions of a future Draft, as also for such citizens as are not liable to Draft, because of unfitness non-liability from age or other causes, THE COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE have resolved in addition to their business of raising Recruits, to enlist such substitutes as may be desired.

Those desiring Substitutes may deposit with the Committee the whole of either of the following sums:

For One Year ... $220
For Two Years ... 430
For Three Years ... 650

No portion of the money paid for Substitutes will be paid from the County funds.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller,
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
WM. R. STEWART, Supervisor,
WM. M. TWEED, Supervisor, Com. on Volunteering.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

Rooms of Committee on Volunteering, City Hall Park, corner Broadway and Chambers-st. Nov. 1, 1864.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, New-York, April 18, 1864.

ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.—1,000 artillery horses wanted, for which one hundred and eighty dollars will be paid for all that pass inspection. These horses must be sound in every particular, broken to harness, not less than 15½ hands high, and will be presented for inspection at the Government stables, 35th-st., between 10th and 11th-avs.
STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster.

GENTLEMEN WHO ARE DESIROUS OF availing themselves of the provisions in the Conscription Law which allows them to furnish a substitute in advance of the draft, and thereby are exempted from liability to military duty, are requested to register their names and be immediately supplied with substitutes, at the office of the Merchants', Bankers' and General Substitute and Recruiting Agency, No. 428 Broadway.

FORAGE DEPARTMENT, NO. 46 CEDAR-ST., New-York City.

WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS, for which cash will be paid on delivery.
S. L. BROWN, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

ORDNANCE AND NAVY AGENTS' vouchers purchased or collected by WALDEN, WILLARD & McILVAINE, No. 17 Broad-st., New-York.

PRISONERS OF WAR.—THE WIVES OR widowed mothers of prisoners of war can receive their back pay, by calling on, or addressing with letters, BROWN & SHELDON, No. 2 Park-place.

AUCTION SALES.

SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE STORES.

WASHINGTON ARSENAL, WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 2, 1864.

Will be sold at public auction, at the Arsenal, on the 19th of November, 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M., a lot of Ordnance Stores, condemned as unfit for use, viz:

1 Steam Boiler and Pump.
1 Double Lathe.
6 Grindstones.
741 Gray Blankets.
1,408 Blue Blankets.
1,301 Red Blankets.
37 Polepads, Gutta Percha.
55 Valises, Cavalry, round.
2,317 Nose Bags.
2,233 Surcingles.
1,621 Blankets.
583 McClellan Saddle-trees
110 yards Silk Serge.
60 pounds Woolen Yarn.
1,000 pounds Woolen Rags.
3 pounds Shoe-thread.
25 Barrels.
5 Jugs.
[illegible] Bottles.
2 Water Cans.
223 Watering Buckets, Gutta Percha.
70 Watering Buckets, Leather.
Also, a large lot of Wrought and Cast Iron.

Successful bidders will be required to remove the stores within five days from the date of sale.
Terms, cash in Government funds.
(Signed.) J. G. BENTON, Major Ordnance Commanding.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

On FRIDAY, Nov. 11, at 11 o'clock, at salesroom No. 141 Broadway, a large and varied stock of first-class furniture, removed for convenience of sale. It includes parlor suites, of various styles and coverings, library and dining-room suites, very superb rosewood and black walnut chamber suites, library and secretary bookcases, library tables, rosewood etageres, centre-tables, buffets, extension-tables, lounges, easy chairs, hall stands, chairs, &c. Sale absolute for cash. Goods packed for shipping.

FRIDAY, NOV. 11TH, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, Willoughby-st., corner of Pearl-st., Brooklyn, 3 rosewood pianos; also a general assortment of parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, carpets, stoves, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALES.

J. E. HALSEY & Co., Auctioneers.

HARDWARE TRADE SALES AND AUCTION ROOMS, NO. 55 BEEKMAN-ST.

J. E. HALSEY & CO., Auctioneers, will sell on FRIDAY, NOV. 11, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms, a general and desirable assortment of HARDWARE, CUTLERY, FANCY GOODS, SKATES, PLATED WARE, GUNS, RIFLES AND GUN MATERIALS, in lots to suit city and country buyers. Catalogues ready early morning of sale.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

STOCKS AND BONDS FOR INVESTMENTS.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY will hold his regular auction sale of securities THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Nov. 10, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesrooms, No. 52 William-st. The list will embrace a variety of first-class stocks and bonds, including Equitable, Commonwealth, Adriatic, Germania, City, Home, Knickerbocker, Stuyvesant, Grocers', International, Rutgers and Metropolitan Fire Insurance Stocks. Also, Union Bank, U. S. Telegraph, Consolidated Stage and Second-av. Railroad Stocks. City of Rochester and U. S. 5-20 Bonds, &c., &c.
Regular stock sales MONDAYS and THURSDAYS.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer and Stock Broker.

FOR SALE.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE BY ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

CHOICE FARM AT AUCTION.—THE SUBscriber will sell at public sale, on THURSDAY, the 17th of November, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., on the premises, one of the most desirable farms in the township of Shrewsbury, containing 110 acres, with a variety of soil highly productive. For health, beauty and convenience, its location will compare with any other in the County of Monmouth—lying in the village of Shrewsbury, a half-mile from the depot, two hours from New-York, 3½ miles from Red Bank, and 6 miles from Long Branch. Its improvements are a large two-story mansion, with large lawn in front, extensive outbuildings, &c. Terms easy, as a large portion of the purchase-money can remain on the premises. Address BENJ. C. PARKER, ANN ALLEN. Shrewsbury.
SHREWSBURY, Oct. 31, 1864.

FOR SALE.—HOUSE AND LOT, WITH BAKERY attached, doing a good business; size of lot 50 feet by 260; within 10 miles of New-York City, and three minutes' walk of the landing. Horses, wagons, &c., for sale cheap. For particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 50 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—THE TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE, No. 283 Jay-st., Brooklyn. Apply to Mrs. LEDYARD, No. 101 Willow-st., Brooklyn, or to S. H. HOWARD, Manhattan Gas Company's Office, corner of Irving-place and East 15th-st., New-York.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A PRETTY FRAME cottage, containing nine well-finished rooms, and full lot, handsomely situated in Williamsburgh, 10 minutes from the ferries. Inquire at MEAD'S, No. 332 Grand-st., Williamsburgh.

FOR SALE—MURRAY HILL.—THE ELEGANT four-story, high-stoop, stone house, 25x55, lot 35x100, (modern stable,) including elegant mirrors, cornices, carpets, and gas-fixtures. Possession forthwith. For permit, apply to J. H. POIRLON, No. 132 Broadway.

CENTRAL PARK.—A FEW MORE WELL-located plots of lots on this new avenue—which is now a part of the Central Park—for sale. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

FOR SALE IN BINGHAMTON—A LARGE house, recently repaired, with furnace, &c.; the lot near two acres; 150 fruit-trees, vines, &c.; scenery unsurpassed. Inquire of E. H. LUDLOW, 3 Pine-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—A FURNISHED HOUSE, 20x50, West 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Apply to COR. R. DISOSWAY, No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No 8. No commissions allowed.

TWENTY HOUSES FOR SALE IN BROOKlyn, on Clermont, Carlton, Lafayette and Gates avs., and Adelphi, Cumberland and Oxford sts. Prices low. THOS. WELWOOD, No. 77 Cedar-st.

CORNWALL.—FOR SALE, SEVERAL BEAUtiful places with from one to thirty acres. Inquire of JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, N. Y.

TO LET.

TO RENT,
FOR BALLS, CONCERTS, LECTURES, FAIRS, MEETINGS, &c., &c.
THE ELEGANT LARGE HALL,
With DRAWING-ROOMS, SUPPER-ROOMS, KITCHEN and BAR attached,
Broadway, corner 34th-st.,
known as EVERETT ROOMS.

The above, most centrally situated, has just been completed and handsomely fitted up, making the most desirable public hall in the city.
Apply at the hall, or of E. D. LAWRENCE, No. 55 West 33d-st.

TO LET.—A FURNISHED ENGLISH BASEMENT house, suitable for a small genteel family near Lexington-av. Rent $150 per month. Apply at No. 109 East 27th-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

APARTMENTS WANTED—FOR HOUSEkeeping, by a gentleman, wife and one child; three rooms on second floor, with conveniences; location below 25th-st. Address, stating terms, &c., Box No. 1,926 Post-office.

TWO YOUNG GENTLEMEN DESIRE room and bedroom with water, gas and fire in a private family, without board. Address Box No. 126 Post-office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED—BY AN AGREEABLE AND respectable family of four persons, gentleman, wife and two daughters, (young ladies,) and in a strictly private family, with or without a private table. Pleasant parlor and two bedrooms required. Location between 4th and 6th avs., and from 14th to 35th sts. Reference in every respect the most satisfactory given and desired; would like a personal interview between the parties. Address W. W., Room No. 65 Astor House, where the advertiser can be seen for two days.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY BOARD, FOR families, can be had at the residence of the subscriber; comfortable rooms, liberal table, very healthy and pleasant location among the hills. Address H. S., Town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y. Daily communication with the City, by boat and rail.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, WIFE and child, five years old, in the City of Brooklyn, convenient to Fulton or Wall-st. Ferries; two rooms and a well-furnished table required, for which a liberal price will be paid. Address for three days, G. W. H., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

A SUITE OF FURNISHED OR UNFURNished rooms will be vacant to-morrow, and can be had, with a private table, by a party of high standing willing to pay liberally for a strictly first-class home. Address WILD, Box No. 123 *Times* Office.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1864.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—NOTICE is hereby given that the Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. out of the net earnings of the last three months, payable at the Office of the Company on SATURDAY, the 12th inst., at 10 A. M.
The Transfer Books will be reopened on Tuesday, the 15th instant.
By order of the Board of Directors.
THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

SEVENTH MONTHLY DIVIDEND.—THE Directors of the Central Petroleum Company have this day declared a dividend of One Per Cent. on their capital of $5,000,000 for the month of October, payable at their office, No. 10 Pine-st., on the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 16th inst.
JAS. BISHOP, President.
WM. W. CLARKE, Secretary.
Nov. 7, 1864.

OFFICE OIL CREEK PETROLEUM COMPANY, CONTINENTAL BANK BUILDINGS, No. 7 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1864.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMPANY have THIS DAY declared the regular monthly dividend of one per cent., and an extra dividend of one per cent. Payable Nov. 15, to Stockholders of Record, THIS DAY. A. M. WOOD, President.
O. L. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE RYND FARM OIL COMPANY, No. 2 BROAD STREET, NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1864.

THE TRUSTEES HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED a dividend of (3½) three and one-half per cent., payable on and after 9th inst. Transfer books closed until Nov. 10. S. F. JENKINS, Sec'y.

FINANCIAL.

NIAGARA
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
REMOVED TO
NO. 12 WALL-STREET.
J. D. STEELE, President.
P. NOTMAN, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR PETROLEUM COMPANY.

FIRST DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of this company have this day declared a dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., payable Nov. 15, (free of Government tax,) at their office, No. 6 Broadway, New-York. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 15th inst., inclusive.
ARTHUR T. HURD, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1864.

SIXTH NATIONAL BANK, Corner 35th-st., Broadway and 6th-av.

Will receive subscriptions to the new 7-30 Treasury Notes at the Bank, and at the Bank of the Commonwealth. Ten-Forty Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
C. DARLING, President.
J. W. B. DOBLER, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

THE NORTH AMERICAN PETROLEUM COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
OFFICES, NO. 52 WALL-STREET.
CAPITAL ... $1,250,000
125,000 SHARES; VALUE $10 EACH.

President, NOAH L. WILSON.
Vice-President, WILLIAM F. ROELOFSON.
Treasurer, FREDERICK SCHUCHARDT.
Secretary, ARTHUR B PROAL.
General Superintendent of Ohio and Virginia Properties. ISRAEL R. WATERS, Marietta, Ohio.
Superintendent of Oil Creek Properties, HERBERT KETTELL.
Attorneys, PLATT, GERARD & BUCKLEY.
Bankers, SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.
Trustees,
NOAH L. WILSON, President of the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad.
FREDERICK SCHUCHARDT, of Messrs. Schuchardt & Gebhard.
J. P. GIRAUD FOSTER, of Messrs. Foster & Thomson.
WILLIAM F. ROELOFSON, No. 52 Wall-st.
HENRY MORGAN, of Messrs. M. Morgan's Sons.
WILLIAM BELL, of Abram Bell's Sons.
WILLIAM H. GUION, of Messrs. Williams & Guion.
DAVID GIBSON, of Messrs. David Gibson & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.
THOMAS T. C. BUCKLEY, of Messrs. Platt, Gerard & Buckley.

The property on which this company is organized, consists of interests in the Kinter, Ocean, Hammond, Painter, and Lloyd wells, on Oil Creek, and the celebrated Reed well on Cherry Run, and in fee simple property of thirty-five acres adjoining the Reed well on Cherry Run.

The producing interests thus owned yield on the average 175 barrels of oil a day, which will be shortly increased by additional wells, now sinking on the property on Cherry Run.

It also holds the fee simple interest in the Reany and Scofield farms, on Duck Creek, Washington County, Ohio, containing 170 acres of lands, portions of which are now already leased for oil purposes.

They also own leasehold interests in that neighborhood, and on Hughes River, Ritchie County, Va., amounting to 2,300 acres.

The capital stock represents the cost of the above property to the company, and with the exception of 12,500 shares, reserved for working capital, has all been subscribed for at $10 per share.

Application for reserved shares can be made at the offices of the company, or to FREDERICK SCHUCHARDT, Treasurer.

RECIPROCITY MINING COMPANY, OF CANADA EAST.

TRUSTEES:
JAMES POLLOCK, of Philadelphia.
WILLIAM G. MOORHEAD, of Philadelphia.
CHAS. B. WRIGHT, of Philadelphia.
HENRY SHELDON, of New-York.
WILLIAM B. HATCH, of New-York.
T. B. BUNTING, of New-York.
L. E. CHITTENDEN, of New-York.
President—L. E. CHITTENDEN.
General Superintendent—ARTHUR RANKIN, M. P., of Canada.
Secretary—JOHN M. HOOD.

CAPITAL STOCK, 100,000 SHARES.
PAR $50. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE $30—$15 PAYABLE AT THE TIME OF SUBSCRIPTION.
RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL, 10,000 SHARES.

THIS COMPANY IS FORMED FOR THE PURPOSE of Purchasing, Working, Selling and Leasing Mining Lands and Rights, in the British Provinces and neighboring localities.

It is now the owner of nearly fifteen thousand acres of the richest gold lands of the CHAUDIERE gold district of Canada, which have been selected with great care, and after abundant evidence of their richness in gold and other precious metals. They contain nearly SEVENTY MILES of *river frontage* upon streams admirably adapted to the most productive and economical mining.

The company has been organized after the most thorough examination of the lands and their values, and the trustees confidently believe their productiveness, which has been fully tested, prove them equal, if not superior, to the richest placers of California, both in gold-bearing quartz lodes and alluvial deposits. They have on hand and on exhibition gold enough recently mined upon their own property to fully establish the value of their stock.

The company is prepared to treat upon favorable terms with persons desiring to lease or purchase mining rights.

A limited number of shares of the capital stock may be subscribed for until further notice, at the office of FISK & HATCH, NO. 38 WALL-ST., AGENTS FOR THE COMPANY, OR AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE, EMPIRE BUILDINGS, NO. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, where the prospectus, maps and all information relating to the Company, may be had on application.

The Trustees unhesitatingly invite the attention of the public to the RECIPROCITY MINING COMPANY, as possessing a value fully equal to that of any Mining Company hitherto organized.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 128 BROADWAY.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the 21st day of November, 1864, from 12 o'clock M., to 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of the Company. WM. RAYNOR, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1864.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, ALBANY, Nov. 3, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company, and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the office of the company, in the Exchange, in the city of Albany, on the second WEDNESDAY (the 14th) of December next. The poll will be opened at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and will continue open for two hours thereafter. By order of the Board of Directors.
ROBERT L. BANKS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 31 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1864.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS of the SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY, held this day, THOMAS W. BIRDSALL, Esq., was unanimously elected President, to fill the office made vacant by the resignation of Joseph Walker, Esq., who retires on account of impaired health. The change will take effect on November 1. By order,
RICHARD L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

OFFICE HOLMAN GOLD MINING CO., No. 200 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 11, 1864.—The Trustees of Holman Gold Mining Co., voted at the last monthly meeting to offer 5,000 shares of their reserve stock for working capital, at $2 30 per share. Par value $2. This Company own fifty gold-bearing claims, all well tested; a 12-stamp mill now running, shed, office and stable, all in Gilpin and Clear Creeks Co's, Colorado.
H. P. CROZIER, President.
JOHN O'NEIL, Secretary.

OFFICE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, 3d November, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual election for nine Directors of this company will be held at the office of the company, No. 88 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, November 9, 1864, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, Nov. 5, at 2 P. M., and reopen on Tuesday, 15th, at 10 A. M. By order of the Board of Directors.
THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, Nov. 7, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN AND ONE-HALF per cent. will be paid on the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, at the office, in this City, on and after the 17th of November, inst. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 10th to the 17th inst., both inclusive. GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

ST. NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 9, 1864.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Bank, held this day, WM. R. FOSDICK, Esq., was unanimously elected President in place of Caleb Barstow, Esq., resigned.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

ALL CLAIMS AND BILLS AGAINST the United States, of whatever description, purchased or collected by WALDEN, WILLARD & McILVAINE, No. 17 Broad-st., New-York.

CITY RAILROAD STOCKS FOR SALE, viz.: Broadway and Seventh-avenue, Grand-street and Forty-second-street and Dry Dock and East Broadway, by S. S. HINMAN, No. 15 Wall-st., up stairs.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
and dealers in Government Securities,
No. 38 Wall-st.,
receive orders for the
NEW 7-30 LOAN
and have the notes always on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

☞ Banks, Bankers and Dealers supplied on favorable terms.

☞ All kinds of Government Securities bought and sold at market rates.

PETROLEUM

AND OIL STOCKS.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Broker and Auctioneer,
No. 52 William-street,

Begs leave to inform his numerous friends and the public, that he is a member of the PETROLEUM STOCK EXCHANGE BOARD, and gives his special attention to buying and selling of Oil Stocks in first-class companies. Companies that wish to have their stocks placed upon the call-list of the Board can do so, free of charge, and obtain the necessary papers. Parties who are desirous of forming new companies of choice oil property only will find extensive facilities for doing so on application as above.

ALL THE LEADING PETROLEUM OIL STOCKS THAT ARE PAYING REGULAR MONTHLY DIVIDENDS ARE FOR SALE AT NICOLAY'S, STOCK SALES ROOMS, No. 52 William-street.

☞ First-class Oil Stocks only solicited.

THE TARR FARM PETROLEUM CO. OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
OFFICE NO. 61 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK.
CAPITAL $2,000,000.
20,000 SHARES. PAR VALUE $100 EACH.

TRUSTEES.
GEO. F. BRADFORD, Esq. ... New-York.
Hon. ROGER AVERILL ... Danbury, Conn.
WILLARD PARKER, M. D. ... New-York.
ALANSON A. SUMNER ... Albany, N. Y.
E. B. BELDEN, M. D. ... New-York.
J. T. SANGER ... New-York.
JAMES WADSWORTH ... New-York.

To all acquainted with the Oil Region of Western Pennsylvania the name of this company, as indicating its locality, is significant of the great value of its properties.

There is no better Oil Territory.

It embraces interests in fee, and in more than twenty productive wells, and in twelve others now rapidly approaching completion; while the further development of its large unimproved area will at an early day greatly increase its product.

We offer it as a permanent dividend-paying investment.

A limited amount of this stock can be obtained solely of the undersigned at $50 per share, being ONE-HALF of its par value.

The declared dividend for the month is one per cent. on its entire capital, to which purchasers within the month will be entitled.

JAMES WADSWORTH & CO., No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York.

THE PRESIDENT PETROLEUM COMPANY.
PRESIDENT, VENANGO COUNTY, PENN.
CAPITAL STOCK, $2,000,000.
IN SHARES OF $5 EACH, PAR VALUE.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE $1 PER SHARE.

Being in full payment for a $5 share. No further call or assessment to be made.

100,000 SHARES RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.

THESE LANDS CONTAIN ABOUT 2,400 ACRES, on the Allegheny River and on Hemlock, Porcupine and McCrea Creeks, MAKING AN OIL-BOILING TERRITORY OF OVER TEN AND A HALF MILES IN EXTENT. The wells on the adjoining property, known as the "Celebrated Hendrick" wells and "Pithole Creek" wells, are famous for their immense supply of oil. The wells on this property are being sunk with great vigor, and promise large supplies of oil.

To the capitalist and to parties of limited means, unsurpassed inducements are offered.

Subscription books, maps, and all other information, can be obtained at the office of E. R. SIMPSON & CO., No. 64 Cedar-st.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK, NO. 650 BROADWAY, Near Bleecker-st.
UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.
Subscriptions received for the new popular 7-3-10 LOAN,
And the entire commission of $2 50 on each $1,000 allowed. 10-40 Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

COLUMBIA OIL COMPANY.
PITTSBURGH, Nov. 2, 1864.

The stated monthly meeting of the Board of Directors of this company will be held at the office at Pittsburgh on the SECOND WEDNESDAY, 9th day of November, at 3 o'clock P. M.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from MONDAY, the 7th, to SATURDAY, the 12th of November, inclusive.
By order of the Board.
E. WESTERVELT, Secretary.

THE SUN OIL COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
100,000 SHARES OF TWO DOLLARS EACH.
Subscription Price for Reserved Stock, $1 per Share.
JNO. M. ROBERTSON, President.
FRANCIS B. ARTS, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.
JNO. M. ROBERTSON ... 229 Broadway.
WILLIAM H. WILEY ... 280 Washington-st.
LUMAN B. WING ... 363 South-st.
STEPHEN B. BRAGUE ... 8 Wall-st.
PETER U. MORGAN ... 237 Washington-st.
Office, No. 8 Wall-st. Post-office Box No. 2,917.

PETROLEUM OIL STOCKS, in first-class Companies for sale, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

OFFICE WELLS, FARGO & Co., No. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1864.

TELEGRAPH TRANSFERS OF MONEY TO CALIFORNIA AND OREGON made, and Exchange on SAN FRANCISCO, LONDON, DUBLIN and PARIS.
For sale by WELLS, FARGO & CO.

NOBLE AND DELEMATER ROCK OIL COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
Office No. 67 Wall-st.
100,000 Shares. Par Value $3. $300,000.
Stock full paid, no future assessments.
This Company has an ample working capital, with an interest in the now largest producing well on Oil Creek.

OFFICERS:
John J. Morris, Pres. Isaac A. Quackenboss, Vice-Pres.
Isaac Bernheimer, Treas. J. H. Ketcham, Secretary.
William Norton, Counsel.

TRUSTEES.
John J. Morris, Isaac O. Barker,
Isaac A. Quackenboss, Henry Cohn,
Isaac Bernheimer, Smith Barker, Jr,
John H. Rhodes.

H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
NO. 139 BROADWAY,

Will receive subscriptions to the NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, and 10-40 BONDS, and allow the usual commissions.

We buy and sell at market rates,
U. S. 5-20 BONDS,
U. S. 6s, OF 1881,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. QUARTERMASTER'S CHECKS,
U. S. 7-30 NOTES converted into 6s of '81,
U. S. CERTIFICATES COLLECTED.

Also, Gold, Silver, Canada and Uncurrent Money Bought and Sold at best rates.

ACCOUNTS of Banks, Bankers and Individuals received on favorable terms.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York,
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AGENTS
for the sale of the
"7-3-10 NATIONAL LOAN."

All denominations ready for immediate delivery. One-quarter per cent. commission allowed in all cases, and liberal terms made with Banks, Bankers, and Dealers.

ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF UNITED STATES SECURITIES purchased, and on hand, for sale.

TELEGRAPH AND EXPRESS STOCKS.
United States Telegraph,
Western Union Telegraph,
Western Union Extension Telegraph,
Adams Express Stock, &c., &c., &c.
wanted. Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

HENRY A. KEISER & SON, NOTE BROKERS, No. 44 Pine-st., buy and sell all forms of Government securities. We invite the attention of banks and parties desiring short investments to our assortment of United States Six-Thirty Debt Certificates. We have them on hand, due in every month of the year, at rates that pay better interest than any security in the market.

OFFICE OF THE COMMONWEALTH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 3, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company will be held at the office of the company, No. 151 Broadway, on MONDAY, 14th inst., between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. By order of the Board. GEO. T. HAWS, Secretary.

BELLEFONTAINE AND INDIANA RAILroad Company stock; Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark Railroad Company stock; La Crosse and Milwaukee Farm Mortgage Bonds, &c., &c., wanted. Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st.

COUNTY BONDS ISSUED FOR BOUNTIES WANTED—By GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. [illegible] first floor over Park Bank.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1864.

Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 4 o'clock P. M. on MONDAY, the 14th instant, for supplying, for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:

3,000 barrels of first quality extra superfine Southern, St. Louis, or other brands of FLOUR, suitable for keeping in a warm climate. The brands and place of manufacture to be stated in the bids, and whether in round or flat hoop barrels. The barrels to be in good shipping order, full headlined and bungs sealed.

1,000 barrels first quality kiln-dried CORN MEAL, one-half to be manufactured from white-flint corn; sample of package to accompany proposals.

100,000 pounds of RICE, in clean, good, stout casks or barrels, *like samples to be seen at this office.*

100,000 pounds carefully selected TEA, in original packages, ½ Green, ½ Souchong, ½ Oolong; packages to be well strapped, and in perfect order. Cargo and chop marks to be stated on the proposals. Each sample must be marked in full with the name of the party offering, the cargo and chop mark, price and quantity offered.

Bidders are requested to offer not more than two samples of each kind of Tea.

25,000 GALLONS of the best quality of PURE VINEGAR, made only from Cider or Whisky, free from all foreign acids and injurious substances, and of a uniform strength, the Whisky Vinegar taking thirty-five grains bi-carbonate of potash to neutralize one ounce troy, the Cider Vinegar as near the same strength as may be; to be put up in half barrels of 22 gallons capacity, like samples at this office. Each proposal must state distinctly the kind and quality of Vinegar offered and the kind of package.

45,000 pounds best quality of ADAMANTINE CANDLES, to be 16 ounces to the pound, one-half sixes, the remainder twelves.

200,000 pounds good hard SOAP, to be made by boiling and only from good materials, free from clay, soluble glass, or other adulteration, to have no unpleasant odor, to contain not more than twenty-five per cent. of water, and to be well dried before being packed.

30,000 pounds of good, clean, dry, fine SALT, in strong tight barrels and half barrels, adapted to the purpose, with full head-lining; sixty pounds to the bushel.

50,000 pounds PEPPER (Black.) Bidders will please state the variety of pepper, as Sumatra, Singapore, Penang, &c., furnishing samples, and also state the price per pound at which they will have it ground, put up in four-ounce papers, and packed in boxes containing twenty-five pounds.

8,000 gallons of superior BOURBON WHISKY; barrels to be of good seasoned white oak staves and heads; to have twelve wooden and four strong iron hoops, heads and iron hoops painted. Returns required from a gauger and inspector to be named by the undersigned.

18,000 gallons of RECTIFIED WHISKY, to be full first proof, according to the United States Custom-house standard. Barrels to be of good seasoned white oak staves and heads; to have twelve wood and four strong iron hoops, heads and iron hoops painted. Returns required as above.

30,000 pounds of "C" SUGAR; barrels to be new and of the best in use for the purpose, and to be full headlined.

70,000 pounds CRUSHED SUGAR; barrels as above.

15,000 pounds best quality of SPERM CANDLES, to be 16 ounces to the pound.

22,000 pounds of ROASTED AND GROUND RYE, to be packed in good strong barrels made of seasoned oak, paper-lined. The rye to be a good, sound, thoroughly-cleaned article: to be inspected and accepted before roasting. Samples of the rye, in the natural state as well as in the roasted and ground form, to be sent in with the proposals.

The goods to be furnished as soon as practicable; bidders are requested to state the time when they can deliver.

Separate proposals, *in duplicate*, must be made for each article enumerated, and bidders may propose for the whole or any part of each.

Samples of all the articles must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein. Samples of Flour, Corn Meal, Candles, Rice, Salt, Sugar, Tea, Pepper and Rye must be in neat boxes of card-board or tin, fully labeled, *and not in paper parcels.*

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth of the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

The sellers name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with weight, gross and tare, and shipping marks, to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated. All boxes to be strapped with green hickory straps.

The flour will be inspected at the date of delivery and compared with the retained samples, by Henry Shields, President of the Association of Flour Inspectors, whose certificate will be required.

All the stores will be carefully inspected before their delivery, and compared with the retained samples. Returns of weights, signed by a professional Public Weigher, must be furnished.

Payment will be made in currency, or its equivalent.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."
H. F. CLARKE, Colonel, A. D. C. and C. S.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1864.

Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 4 o'clock P. M. on WEDNESDAY, the 23d inst., for supplying for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:

BEEF—NEW MESS or EXTRA MESS, in full-hooped oak barrels, with two iron hoops; bidders will state the brands, and will exhibit samples when practicable.

PORK—MESS or PRIME MESS of the packs of 1863-4 or 1864-5, in full-hooped oak or ash barrels, with two iron hoops. Meat to be free from rust or stain; full weight and thoroughly salted. Bidders will state when their pork was packed, and the brands; also, the kind of barrel.

The Pork and Beef to be received at such Inspection-yard, as shall be agreed to by the undersigned.

BACON—First quality THOROUGHLY SMOKED BACON SIDES, SHOULDERS or HAMS, to be delivered in bulk, for inspection and packing, at such points in the City of New York as may be designated.

Bidders will state the time in which they propose to make their deliveries.

Separate proposals, *in duplicate*, must be made for each article enumerated, and bidders may propose for such quantity as they wish to contract to deliver.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guaranty of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guaranty that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

The seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with weight and shipping marks, to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated.

Certificates of inspection by professional packers or inspectors, *other than the party furnishing the provisions*, will be required for the meats, certifying on the part of the seller its present quality and condition, and the immediately preceding inspection. The meats will also be examined and passed upon by Robert P. Getty, Inspector on the part of the United States.

Payment will be made in currency or its equivalent.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."
H. F. CLARKE, Colonel A. D. C. and A. C. G. S.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 502 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 4, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until SATURDAY, the 12th inst., for furnishing by contract at the depot of Army Clothing and Equipage in this city: Two hundred sets of six-mule wagon harness.

To be made according to the new specifications or sample in this office. Bidders will state the shortest time in which they can deliver the quantity to be bid for.

All proposals should be accompanied with a proper guarantee for the faithful performance of a contract.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed objectionable.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for Delivering Harness," and addressed to Col. D. H. VINTON, Dep. Quartermaster-Gen. U. S. A.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, No. 237 Broadway.

TO CONTRACTORS—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the holder written thereon, will be received at this office until MONDAY, November 14, 1864, at eleven o'clock A. M.

For regulating and grading, &c., Ninetieth-street, between Ninth-avenue and Broadway.

For regulating and grading, curb, gutter and flagging One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, between Third and Eighth avenues.

For regulating and grading Ninth-avenue, between Broadway and Eighty-sixth-street.

For curb and gutter and flagging Sixty-second-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues.

For curb, gutter and flagging Fifty-second-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues.

For filling sunken lots between One Hundred and Twenty-first and One Hundred and Twenty-third-streets and First-avenue and Avenue A.

Repairing outer end of Pier number thirty-seven North River.

Building tender for Engine Company number nine.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

Dated Street Department, New-York, November 2, 1864.
CHARLES G. CORNELL, Street Commissioner.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 46 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the FREIGHTING OF FORAGE for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine, TO Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La.

PROPOSITIONS must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to S. L. BROWN, Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.

ASTROLOGY.

CLAIRVOYANT.—MME. DECOLAM, NO. 919 Broadway. Consultations from 9 o'clock till 8. Those desirous to hear from absent friends or the future are invited. No deception. Lady, $1; gentleman, $2.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,412	....
ONTARIO—building	3,212	....
HELVETIA—building	3,209	....
ERIN	3,318	Grace.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Prowse.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
LOUISIANA—Prowse.......Saturday, Nov. 5.
PENNSYLVANIA—Brooking.......Saturday, Nov. 19.
VIRGINIA—Lewis.......Saturday, Dec. 3.
ERIN—Grace.......Saturday, Dec. 17.
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $125 in currency: Steerage, $45 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 16.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 23.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 30.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 7.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 14.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 21.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.......$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.......80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.......$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.......65 00
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:
CITY OF MANCHESTER..SATURDAY.......Nov. 12
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY.......Nov. 19
CITY OF LONDON.........SATURDAY.......Nov. 26
and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.
NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
Line of Side-Wheel Steamers, carrying the United States Mail to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT,
Will sail as follows:
EVENING STAR......Bell.......Saturday, Nov. 12.
GUIDING STAR......Knapp......Saturday, Nov. 19.
MORNING STAR......Nelson.....Saturday, Nov. 26.
CUWO NADA.........Jayne......Saturday, Dec. 3.
EVENING STAR......Bell.......Saturday, Dec. 10.
GUIDING STAR......Knapp......Saturday, Dec. 17.
MORNING STAR......Nelson.....Saturday, Dec. 24.
CUWO NADA.........Jayne......Saturday, Dec. 31.
DAY STAR..........(Building.)
At 3 o'clock, P. M.,
From Pier 46 North River, 3d Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.
PASSAGE—Chief cabin state-rooms, $75 to $100, according to location of stateroom. Second cabin, $50.
FREIGHT—Measurement goods 40 cents per cubic foot; weight goods 1 cent per pound; dry barrels, $1 75 each.
The *Morning Star* is 2,048 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,416, the *Day Star* 2,778, and the *Cuwo Nada* 1,788, custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers.
No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.
The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:
WASHINGTON.......3,204 tons.......900-horse power
LAFAYETTE........3,204 tons.......900-horse power
EUGENIE..........(Afloat).........900-horse power
FRANCE...........(Building).......900-horse power
NAPOLEON III.....(Building).....1,100-horse power
Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the
WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;
as follows:
FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.
LAFAYETTE.......WEDNESDAY.......Nov. 9.
WASHINGTON......WEDNESDAY.......Dec. 7.
First Cabin, (including table wine).......$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine).......$70 or $80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

OPPOSITION LINE—REDUCED RATES
Central American Transit Company.
SHORT ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA via NICARAGUA.
NO CHARGE FOR MEALS ON THE TRANSIT.
The new and elegant steamship
GOLDEN RULE,
D. S. BABCOCK, Commander,
On SATURDAY, Nov. 19, at noon,
from Pier No. 23 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting with the steamship AMERICA. For passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st.
D. W. CARRINGTON, Agent.
Next voyage SATURDAY, Dec. 17.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.
Under convoy of a United States war steamer, throughout the Atlantic voyage.
The following first-class side-wheel steamers will be dispatched at noon precisely, from Pier No. 3, North River.
Nov. 14.........COSTA RICA.........TINKLEPAUGH.
Nov. 23.........OCEAN QUEEN.......SEABURY.
Dec. 3..........NORTH STAR.........JONES.
For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
SEMI-MONTHLY FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT, LANDING PASSENGERS AT HAVANA.
The first-class side-wheel steamship ARIEL, S. G. RUSSELL, Commander, will sail from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 16.
For freight or passage, at reduced rates, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.
N. B.—The CHAMPION, WILSON, Commander, will follow on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 30.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class United States Mail Steamship
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
Capt. E. V. GAGER,
Will leave pier No 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Nov. 12, at 3 P. M. The passenger accommodations of this steamer have been enlarged and elegantly furnished.
Passage, first-class, $80.
No freight received or bills of lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For freight or passage, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The FUNG SHUEY will succeed, and leave on SATURDAY, Nov. 19.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer "CORSICA," Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail, for the above ports, from the company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Dec. 5, MONDAY, Jan. 2.
Passage money to Nassau.......$45
Passage money to Havana.......50
(Payable in Gold or its equivalent.)
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green

REGULAR LINE
For Hilton Head and Beaufort, S. C.
The first-class iron steamship
MELVILLE, WALLINGTON, Master,
will leave pier as above on TUESDAY, Nov. 15, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, apply to
WHITNEY & HATHEWAY, No. 52 South-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE.—Passengers leaving this port may procure passports from A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st., Room No. 28.

MEETINGS.

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL SOCIETY.—A meeting will be held at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on THURSDAY, Nov. 10, 1864, at 8 o'clock P. M. By special request of Council, the reading of a paper descriptive of a recent voyage into the interior of China, by
W. P. JONES, Esq.,
United States Consul at Macao, which gave so much satisfaction at the last meeting of the Society, will be repeated.
WM. COVENTRY H. WADDELL,
Recording Secretary.

NINETEENTH WARD CITIZENS ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of this Association will be held at Livingston Hall, corner of 3d-av. and 62d-st., on TUESDAY, Nov. 15, at 8 o'clock, P. M.
WILLIAM H. WEBB, President.
LEWIS L. DELAFIELD, Secretary.

SAINT ANDREW'S SOCIETY.—THE REGULAR preparatory meeting of the Saint Andrew's Society of the State of New-York, for the election of officers, &c., will take place at the Maison Dorée, Union-place, on THURSDAY EVENING next, the 10th inst, at 7½ o'clock.
ROBERT DINWIDDIE, Secretary.

GREAT BARGAINS IN COMBS—BRUSHES rebristled, broken combs, opera-glasses, eye-glasses, fans and jewelry repaired, at comb-store, No. 147 Broadway, and No. 171 4th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
EXPRESS TRAINS FROM NEW-YORK TO ALBANY AND TROY leave the depot, corner of 4th-av and 26th-st., daily (except Sundays,) at
10 A. M.
4 P. M.
Connecting at Albany and Troy with trains North and West.
For the better accommodation of the public, arrangements have been made to run the trains of the Hudson River Railroad Company, and those of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company at different hours from New-York.
New cars of the best construction and most convenient for the use of passengers, have been recently placed on the Harlem road, and the arrangements for ticketing passengers and checking baggage to all the principal places North and West, are very extensive and complete.
Tickets of the Hudson River Railroad Company and of this Company, will be received by either Company; and baggage checked by either Company for Troy or Albany, or the connecting lines North and West, will be delivered at those cities or to the connecting lines without change of checks.
E. A. CHAPIN, Superintendent.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1864.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH:
BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.
Fare, $2. Excursion Ticket, $3, (good for three days.)
On and after TUESDAY, Nov. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Montague-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted,) at 11 o'clock A. M., thence to Port Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine-st. wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)
Travelers from the City of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.
Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.
This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.
H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. R. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, for Greenport, Sag Harbor and Hamptons, at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Riverhead, Yaphank and Lakeland at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Islip, Babylon and Farmingdale at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Hempstead, Jamaica and Winfield at 8, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30, 4:30 and 6:30 P. M.
Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8:30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hempstead and Syosset.
Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.
A. REASONER, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE FOOT OF Chambers-st.:
7:00 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
7:00 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. and G. W. Railway.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10:00 A. M.—Mail for Buffalo.
3:30 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5:00 P. M.—Night Express—Sundays excepted—for Buffalo, &c.
6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Dunkirk Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua, and for Cleveland direct, via A. and G. W. Railway.
8:00 P. M.—Emigrant.
CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

OVERLAND ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA reopened, under efficient military protection; no Indians in the country through which the coaches pass.
Coaches leave Atchison, Kansas, daily, for Denver Central City, Great Salt Lake, Washoe and California, carrying the great through mails and passengers between the Atlantic and Pacific States, connecting at Salt Lake City, with my new mail coach lines, to the principal points in Idaho, Montana and Oregon.
Through on schedule time.
BEN HOLLADAY, No. 84 Broadway.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING R. R. CO.—Trains leave Flushing 6:40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 5, 6, 7:15 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point 6:10, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:30, 4:20, 5:20, 6:30 and 8 P. M. Extra trains leave Flushing at 11 P. M. and Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. SUNDAY trains leave Hunter's Point at 9 and 11 A. M., and 2, 5, 7 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—ON AND after Oct. 31, trains leave Chambers-st. for Albany and Troy, and places North and West: 6:30 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 5:30, 10:40 P. M. The 5:30 P. M. train has sleeping cars attached from 30th-st. through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. Sunday train, 6 P. M. from 30th-st.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., and 6:05 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.
Nov. 1, 1864.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—TRAINS for Albany and Troy and the North and West leave Chambers-st., at 7 A. M.; Express, 8 A. M.; Way Mail, 10:30 A. M., and 4, 6 and 10:40 P. M. Express on Sundays at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.
J. M. TOUCEY, Assistant Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD
Trains for Albany, Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.
STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE.
THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT,
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."
The magnificent steamer
COMMONWEALTH,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
The elegant steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
AT 4 O'CLOCK, P. M.
These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River, (foot of Cortlandt-st.,) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. At all seasons and in all weather, these boats invariably make the passage on time. Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished state-rooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."
Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harden's Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, and at No. 115 West-st., New-York, and at No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent,

CHANGE OF LANDING,
BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA.
On and after TUESDAY next, the 1st day of November, the steamboat of the above line will leave the wharf at the foot of Montague-st., (south side of ferry,) instead of the present pier at Atlantic-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 3:15 and 11 P. M., Sundays excepted.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

No. 3 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1864.
MR. EDWARD K. WILLARD THIS DAY retires from the firm of GARESCHE, MINTON & CO. (Signed)
EDWARD D. GARESCHE.
CHARLES A. MINTON.
EDWARD K. WILLARD.

The business will be continued by the undersigned, under the firm of GARESCHE & MINTON. Mr. CHAS. A. MINTON will represent us in the New-York Stock Exchange.
EDWARD D. GARESCHE.
CHARLES A. MINTON.
EDWARD K. WILLARD will continue the Stock Commission business at No. 17 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 9, 1864.
THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of SIMONSON & BROWN, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party is authorized to sign in liquidation.
GEORGE SIMONSON.
LEWIS M. BROWN.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

WATER POWER WANTED.
Parties having water power for sale or to rent will please furnish description of same to TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway.

MARBLE MANTELS.
The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at
MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 326 Navy-st., and No. 46 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn Long Island, N. Y.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE C. KEYS.

KENNEDY'S EXTRA FINE CAMBRIDGEPORT CRACKERS, in barrels, half-barrels and boxes, for sale at No. 10 Cortlandt-st., and at all first-class grocers. Something new. Tin-cans, assorted.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND MAXWELL'S OR Park's medium and three-fourth lithographic press. Address E. C. MIDDLETON, No. 132 West 4th-st., Cincinnati Ohio.

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES MADE TO ORDER—And inserted by Drs. F. BAUCH and P. GOUGELMANN, (formerly employed by Boissonneau, Paris,) No. 599 Broadway, New-York.

MATRIMONIAL.

A GENTLEMAN OF REFINEMENT, wealth and good social position wishes to marry; essentials on the lady's part are refinement, wealth and qualities calculated to make home happy. Address A. B. T., Station A.

ISTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
Nos. 327 and 329 4th-av.,
REV. GEORGE W. BACON, A.M., LL.B., Principal.
The rooms have been much enlarged and refitted, and a gymnasium has been added. The modern languages, drawing, &c., are taught without extra charge. There are three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory.

IDLEWILD.
MRS. N. P. WILLIS is prepared to receive a few additional pupils, between the ages of 7 and 14, to be educated with her daughters at Idlewild. The school year will begin Sept. 15. Address MOODNA, Orange County, N. Y.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'
French and English boarding and day school. No. 56 West 11th-st., will reopen Sept. 22.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, at No. 11 West 38th-st. References: Bishop and Mrs. Potter, Rev. Dr. Sprague, Hon. M. and Mrs. Fillmore, Gen. and Mrs. Dix, Hon. W. H. Seward, Hon. Ira Harris, Rev. Dr. Dix, Rev. Dr. Morgan, Hon. Erastus Corning, Hon. A. J. Parker, Prof. and Mrs. Botta, Messrs. Edwin Hoyt, J. H. Swift, E. F. Delancey, George W. Hatch, Gen. J. T. Sprague.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
For circulars apply to W. H. ARTHUR, No. 39 Nassau-st., or to BENJAMIN MASON, Principal, Yonkers, N. Y.

JOHN B. MOORE'S
MATHEMATICAL,
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
No. 923 Broadway, SCHOOL. corner 21st-st.

PROF. J. E. FROBISHER,
ELOCUTION AND VOCAL CULTURE.
No. 151 2d-av., near 10th-st.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
REV. J. H. TYNG.
No. 923 Broadway.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHONS'
CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL AND GYMNASIUM,
No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.
Open Sept. 12.

WANTED—FOR A YOUNG LADY OF 19 YEARS, an orphan, a home in a family of culture residing in the country. It is necessary that she receive home instruction in the English branches and in music, and that she have the kindly care and influence of a lady of refinement. A church (Episcopal) family preferred, and a school not desired. A liberal compensation will be paid. Address J. R. M., Station D, Post-office, New-York City.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING INSTITUTE, No. 18 Cooper Union, New-York.—Students received at any time. Naval, civil and mechanical engineering given. Open day and evening. Prof. Scheinert will resume his classes in ancient and modern languages, and fencing in the above institution, Tuesday, Sept. 20. For circulars call or address
Prof. J. G. FOX, A. M., Principal.

ACADEMY OF PHYSICAL CULTURE—No. 59 West 14th-st. Mrs. Z. R. PLUMB. Health and amusement for all ages and both sexes. Ladies' classes, 10½ A. M. Misses and Masters, 3½ P. M. Ladies and Gentlemen, 7½ P. M.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, N. Y.—A COMmercial and Classical Family Boarding School for Boys. $300 per annum. Admission at all times. Send for circulars to Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, French and English School. No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-street, was reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Circulars at Christern's, No. 763, Crowen's, No. 843, Corwin's, No. 900, and Mitchell & Seixas', No. 952 Broadway.

THE CLASSICAL, FRENCH, ENGLISH and Primary School of Dr. F. BERTHET and B. BRAMAN, No. 920 Broadway, will reopen Sept. 19. There is a Gymnasium. For circulars, inquire of LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

A BUSINESS EDUCATION.—BOOK-KEEPing, writing, arithmetic, spelling, grammar, &c., taught (in strictly private rooms if preferred.) PAINE'S Mercantile Colleges, No. 62 Bowery, New-York, and No. 283 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

GOLDSMITH'S INSTITUTE, NO. 756 BROADWAY.—Instruction in penmanship, book-keeping, arithmetic, correspondence, &c. Pupils received at any time.
OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, Principal.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE—(Classical, Commercial and French,) No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st. and Washington-square.
GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The fifty-fourth semi-annual session will commence on Tuesday, Nov. 1. For circulars, apply to the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, M. A.

THE SEDGWICK INSTITUTE, GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.—For twenty very select young boys. Those never from home before preferred. Send for circulars.
JAMES SEDGWICK, M. A., Principal.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL AT 82 East 15th-st. Boarding pupils limited to ten; day pupils to thirty. French spoken with a resident French Governess. A few more pupils can be accommodated.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, at No. 3 West 37th-st., second door from the 5th-av., will reopen Sept. 15.

MISS RUSSEL'S SCHOOL AND KINDERGARTEN, No. 1,248 Broadway, reopened Sept. 22. Parents desirous to enter pupils may call between 9 and 11 A. M.

MRS. J. W. BLIGH'S ENGLISH AND French School, for a limited number of young ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st. Pupils enjoy unusual advantages.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boy's, No. 65 West 34th-st., one door west of Broadway. Residence No. 17 West 27th-st.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, New-York, 23 miles from the city.
Principal, O. R. WILLIS, A. M.

MRS. WILLIAMES' ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 39th st., will reopen Sept 21.

TEACHERS.

A LADY FROM PARIS WHO HAS EXPERIENCE in teaching wishes to obtain a few pupils to instruct in the French language. The lady having studied with the first European masters history and literature, is competent to give lessons in the highest branches of instruction. Address MADAME O. D., No. 90 East 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSERY GOVerness by a young Protestant girl, who is capable of teaching the common English branches to young children; good references; is willing and obliging, and fond of children. Apply for two days at No. 20 West 13th-st., near 5th-av., in the rear.

WANTED—A YOUNG MARRIED MAN, BORN and educated in the State of New-York, having had several years' experience in teaching, desires a situation as teacher of either a public or private school in the city or country. Address TEACHER, Station C, New-York.

DAILY GOVERNESS.—AN EXPERIENCED lady, with the best references, desires a morning engagement in a family; she teaches English, music, French and German, all branches. Address Miss HEINE, Station D.

A YOUNG LADY SEEKS EMPLOYMENT—ACQUIREMENTS—Organ, piano, singing, English, French, drawing, editor's assistant or contributor. Testimonials from prominent institutions. Terms low. Box No. 20 Godfrey's P. O., No. 833 Broadway.

A YOUNG LADY WISHES AN ENGAGEMENT as governess; her testimonials are unexceptionable, and expectations as to salary moderate. Address MISS E. B. E., care Rev. R. Hoyt, 54th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOVERNESS, companion, housekeeper or copyist; best of references given and required. Can be seen at the Astor House from 1 to 5 THIS DAY, P. M.

AN ENGLISH LADY OF EXPERIENCE in teaching, wishes to give daily instruction in the higher branches of English, with music and French. Address M. M. M., Post-office, Madison-square.

FURNITURE.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID 6-OCTAVE ROUND corner rosewood piano-forte, and a black walnut bedstead, marble-plate tables, sofa, carpets, and several other splendid articles of household furniture, on account of giving up housekeeping. Inquire at D. WILLIAMS', first brick house on the southwest side of 82d-st., between 3d and 4th avs., from 9 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., for one week.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture, in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE of warranted manufacture. Also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber-suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 366 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, BEDDING, LOOKING-GLASSES, &c.—cheapest at G. W. SNEDEN'S, No. 263 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts. Call and save money. Goods warranted and delivered free. Furniture in suites.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$25,000—WANTED, AN EXPERIENCED business man, with this amount, to take a liberal share in and management of a manufacturing business of extraordinary attractions. Sales large and strictly for cash, and business thoroughly protected by patents; undoubted testimonials given and required. Refer by permission to S. D. LAW, Esq., No. 137 Broadway, or to W. L. BARNES, No. 302 Broadway.

$1,000. FOR SALE—A BUTCHER'S-SHOP and packing-house, horse and wagon, on 2d-av.; fine stand and business, 1½-story house, corner 2d-av. and Willow-st., Astoria; $1,800; fine garden attached. Apply at No. 61 Chatham-st., Room No. 3.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN. COMMENCES 7¾.
LAST NIGHTS OF MR. J. S. CLARKE,
Who, owing to previous arrangements to perform in other cities, will be unable to protract his brilliant career at this theatre beyond thirteen nights more. This (Thursday) being his eighty fifth night he will appear in an
UNPRECEDENTEDLY ATTRACTIVE BILL
Embracing, for the first time, Tom Taylor's charming comedy,
THE BABES IN THE WOOD.
THE BABES IN THE WOOD.
NEW SCENERY AND APPOINTMENTS.
JEREMIAH BEETLE,
A hen-pecked lodging-house keeper,
MR. CLARKE.
With an uproarious drunken scene.
To conclude with (only time) Morton's laughable domestic drama of
ALL THAT GLITTERS IS NOT GOLD.
ALL THAT GLITTERS IS NOT GOLD.
TOBY TWINKLE.......Mr. J. S. CLARKE
"Take a Card."
To-morrow—Last night this season of EVERYBODY'S FRIEND and TOODLES. Mr. Clarke as Toodles and De Boots.
Saturday—Mr. Clarke will appear, for one night only, as ROBERT BRIERLY, in the great drama, THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.

BROADWAY THEATRE.......BEGINS AT 7½.
ELEVENTH AND LAST WEEK,
ELEVENTH AND LAST WEEK,
OF
JOHN E. OWENS'
JOHN E. OWENS'
Combined personations of
JOSHUA BUTTERBY,
JOSHUA BUTTERBY,
AND
SOLON SHINGLE,
SOLON SHINGLE,
IN
VICTIMS.........and.........PEOPLE'S LAWYER.
Mr. JOHN E. OWENS
WILL SOON APPEAR IN A NEW BILL.

ZENOBIA,
QUEEN OF PALMYRA.
THIS MAGNIFICENT STATUE,
BY
HARRIETT HOSMER,
will be on exhibition on and after MONDAY, Nov. 14, at the
FINE ART INSTITUTE,
DERBY GALLERIES,
No. 625 Broadway,
From 9 A. M. until 10 P. M.
Single admission 25 cents.
Package tickets for One Dollar.

LAUGHING GAS.
DR. COLTON will give an exhibition of the NITROUS OXIDE GAS for ladies and children, at the Cooper Institute, (large hall) SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Nov. 12, commencing at 3 o'clock. Admission to cover expenses and lessen the crowd, 10 cents. The Colton Dental Association is removed to No. 19 Cooper Institute.

MEDICAL.

A BLESSING TO EVERY WOMAN.
The only specific known to be always safe, healthy and certain for removing obstructions or irregularities of nature, from whatever cause, and bring on the monthly sickness, is the wonderful and infallible
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.
Price $3 and $5. Sold by Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, sole agent for the United States, office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by return mail in letter envelope.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 61 Franklin-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 61 Franklin-st. Call, send, or write.

CAUTION TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.—DR. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, deems it his duty to caution ladies, that his scientific mode of treatment in all cases of irregularity or suppression, is the only one at once healthy and certain in all cases, however complicated. He is consulted with the strictest confidence.
DR. A. M. MAURICEAU is the author of "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health and circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family; a perusal of which will convince any lady of his thorough knowledge of her complaints. Every lady who has it is secure from danger and imposition. Price $1. Sold at No. 1 Vesey-st., No. 18 Ann-st.; also, at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail, by addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 61 Franklin-st., between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

AFFLICTED RESTORED—IGNORANCE EXPOSED—FALLACIES UNMASKED.—Highly important to both sexes, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, 80th edition 400 pages, nearly 100 anatomical illustrations—upon debility, affections of the bladder and kidneys, sexual diseases, European hospital practice, the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. All should purchase this original work of the publisher, E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., for $1.50, or consult the doctor, No. 173 Broadway, up-stairs, New-York, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. "We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review.*

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 61 Franklin-st. N Y.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5 a box. Sold at No. 127½ Liberty-st., and 162 Chambers-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions, address Box 2,359 N. Y. P. O.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M.D., EDITOR OF the SCALPEL, attends exclusively to operative surgery and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, stricture, hernia, hemorrhoids, varicocele and fistula. No. 42 5th-av., between 10th and 11th sts. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings.

FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY, &c., &c., &c.—Use "The Concentrated Cure;" the only reliable remedy; price per mail $1; send for a pamphlet containing full particulars—sent free. Address C. K. BLISS & CO., No. 706 Broadway, New-York.

HUNDREDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first; he has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has cured no less than fifty thousand cases. His remedies are mild and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery known as Dr. Hunter's Red Drops, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. One dollar will secure by return mail his medical work, 300 pages, 40 colored pictures. Worth all the others put together.

DENTISTRY.

1,472 CERTIFICATES.—HAVING HAD three teeth extracted without pain by Dr. VILLERS, No. 155 Grand-st., I cheerfully recommend him to those suffering toothache.
SIDNEY GREEN, No. 83 State-st., Brooklyn.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—A CERtificate that we cause no pain in the extraction of teeth has been signed by over thirteen hundred patients. Call and examine it. Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

AMUSEMENTS

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
IMMENSE EXCITEMENT.
CONSTANT THRONGS, CONSTANT THRONGS, OF DAILY VISITORS.
THREE ENTERTAINMENTS DAILY.
At 11 A. M., 3 AND 7½ P. M.
PROFESSOR G. E. HUTCHINSON'S
BEAUTIFUL AND HIGHLY-TRAINED DOGS,
EVERY MORNING AND EVENING.
COMMODORE NUTT,
IN HIS VERSATILE PERSONATIONS AND SOIREES MAGIQUE,
AND
O-KE-NA-WA-KA'S
COMPANY OF SENECA INDIANS,
CHIEFS, WARRIORS AND SQUAWS,
REPRESENTING THE HABITS, CUSTOMS, &c.,
OF
THE RED MAN OF THE FOREST.
MORNING, AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
AFTERNOON, AT 3,
FIRST TIME OF THE SENSATIONAL DRAMA,
WAITING FOR THE VERDICT.
NEW SCENERY, DRESSES, AND APPOINTMENTS.
In which Mrs. J. J. Prior, France, Jamison, Misses Kook, Cleaver, Messrs. Levick, Bridgeman, Jamison, Delmon, Grace, Hadaway, Mestayer, Porter, and others, appear.
EVENING, AT 7½,
BUCKLE OF BRILLIANTS;
OR,
THE PRINCE AND THE WATCHMAN.
TONY DENIER IN GREAT STILT ACT.
HUNTING A TURTLE.
MAMMOTH FAT GIRL, WEIGHING 487 POUNDS.
ALBINOS, GIANTS, LEARNED SEALS, &c., &c.
Admission, 30 cents; Children under ten, 15 cents.

WALLACK'S. THURSDAY.
Open at 7¼. Overture 7¾.
Fourth time this season, Goldsmith's standard comedy,
SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.
ROSEDALE
having been received on its revival with the greatest enthusiasm, and the demand for seats increasing on each representation, is announced for
FRIDAY, SATURDAY, MONDAY, and TUESDAY.
Morton's great comedy,
THE SCHOOL OF REFORM,
will be acted for the first time in this theatre on WEDNESDAY EVENING next.
A NEW AND ORIGINAL COMEDY
by Mr. D. Boucicault, is also in preparation.

HELLER'S SALLE DIABOLIQUE,
NO. 585 BROADWAY.
HELLER'S LAST SENSATION!
HELLER'S LAST SENSATION!
THE GREAT RAVEL FEAT!
THE GREAT RAVEL FEAT!
OF THE
SPIRIT IN SCARLET!
SPIRIT IN SCARLET!
Every evening at 8. Doors open 7½.
Office open from 9 till 5, to secure seats.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
NIBLO'S SALOON.
Tuesday next being election day, no performance.
THURSDAY, Nov. 10, 1864,
has been substituted instead.
LE GENDRE DE MONS POIRIER.
(Original of "My Noble Son-in-law.")
Comedy in four acts, by Emile Augier.
Theatre office No. 678 Broadway, (ground floor.)

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TAXES ON INCOME, LICENSES, PLATE, &c.
U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE—ANNUAL LIST—8TH DISTRICT, NEW-YORK, OCT. 31, 1864.
Pursuant to the provisions of "An Act to provide Internal Revenue to support the Government and pay Interest on the Public Debt," approved June 30, 1864, and the several acts amending the same.
Public notice is hereby given that I have received from the Assessor of the 8th Collection District of New-York the Annual Collection List required by law, embracing
TAXES ON INCOME OF THE YEAR 1863,
TAXES ON SILVER PLATE, CARRIAGES, &c., 1864,
LICENSES FOR THE YEAR ENDING MAY 1, 1865,
and that the above taxes have become due and payable, and that I shall attend daily (excepting Sundays), in person or by deputy, to receive payment thereof, at my office, No. 923 Broadway, corner of 21st-st., from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., from and after the date of this notice, until the 30th day of November, 1864. All persons who shall neglect to pay the said duties, taxes and licenses, so as aforesaid assessed upon them, within the time herein specified, will be liable and will be required to pay ten per cent. additional upon the amount thereof.
GEO. P. PUTNAM, Collector.
Dated NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1864.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will meet every day, during the present week, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiments returning on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting. Also, to make suitable arrangements to give those already arrived, and about to depart from the seat of war, an entertainment. Commandants of regiments now home on furlough, whose term is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the committee, by letter addressed to the Chairman or Secretary of the committee, No. City Hall. JOHN HARDY, Chairman.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman KOSTER,
Councilman HAVILAND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.
GEORGE McGRATH,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties having business before the Committee, are requested to attend.
SAMUEL WEBSTER,
WM. S. OPDYKE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting in Room No. 5 City Hall on every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are invited to attend.
PATRICK RUSSELL, } Committee
MICHAEL BROPHY, } on
WM. JOYCE. } Roads.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.
All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.
CHARLES RILEY,
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
JOHN BRICE.
Committee on Salaries and Offices

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAEFER,
Councilman COOK.
Committee on Markets.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HEFFERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN.
A $1000 U. S. new 5-20 bond, No. 16,030, mailed through the New-York Post-office on the 27th of October, to the Southport Bank, Southport, Conn., and not received. All persons are warned against purchasing the same, as payment will be stopped at the Treasury Department.
A liberal reward will be paid for the recovery of the bond, or for information leading to its recovery.
SOUTHPORT BANK, Southport, Conn.

LOST—FIVE CERTIFICATES OF THE STOCK OF the Oil City Petroleum Company, Nos. 36 to 40 inclusive, were dropped yesterday, 9th inst., in Wall-st. or vicinity. The finder will be rewarded by returning the same to C. C. PINKNEY, No. 3 Pine-st. Transfer has been stopped.

UNITED STATES BONDS LOST.—ONE 5-20 United States Bond of $100, Registered No. 4,327, and four 5-20 Coupon Bonds of $100, numbered 61,585, 61,586, 61,587, 61,588, have been stolen from my house, and the public are cautioned against purchasing these bonds, as payment has been stopped. H. S. HUNTINGTON.

MACHINERY.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.
Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing.
TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

WATER POWER—WANTED TO HIRE, FOUR-horse or more, within 30 miles of New-York City. A liberal rent will be paid. G. A. KISSAM, No. 30 Pine-st., basement.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND PORTABLE ENgine, from 6 to 10 horse power. Apply to JOSEPH WOOD & CO., No. 162 Greenwich-st.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME FRENCH PLATE glass mirror, with cornices, marble slab and brackets. Can be seen at No. 175 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, or address Box No. 1,434 New-York Post-office.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.
Director.......................MAX MARETZEK
OPENING OF THE WINTER SEASON.
The regular opera nights during the next week will be MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.
No Matinée on Saturday, Nov. 19.
ON MONDAY EVENING, NOV. 14, AT 8 O'CLOCK,
GRAND OPENING NIGHT.
BY PARTICULAR REQUEST,
IL POLIUTO. IL POLIUTO.
With its unparalleled cast, including
CAROZZI-ZUCCHI, in her unrivaled rôle of Paolina.
MASSIMILIANI, in his celebrated character of Poliuto.
BELLINI, in his great character of Severus.
WEINLICH as Callisthenes.
ON TUESDAY EVENING, NOV. 15,
Positively only night of Donizetti's
LINDA DI CHAMOUNIX.
With an extraordinarily brilliant cast.
GRAND OPERA IN BROOKLYN, Saturday, Nov. 19.
In active rehearsal,
DON SEBASTIANO.
The regular sale of seats will commence this morning at the box-office of the Academy; at Beer & Schirmer's No. 701 Broadway; at W. A. Pond & Co.'s, No. 547 Broadway, and at Root & Anthony's, corner of Nassau and Pine sts.

GRAND CHARITY CONCERT.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 12.
The following artists have kindly consented to give their valuable services:
Miss KELLOGG, Signor MORENSI,
Signor SUSINI,
and others, by the kind permission of Mr. Maretzek.
Mr. GOTTSCHALK
has most generously consented to play.
This will be
HIS LAST APPEARANCE
in New-York prior to his departure for Mexico.
Orchestra under the direction of
Mr. HELMSMULLER.
Conductor.......................Signor MUZIO
To commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets $2 each.
Can be obtained at the principal hotels and bookstores and music-stores.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. BEGINS AT 7¼.
Lessee and Manager.................WM. WHEATLEY
THURSDAY, NOV. 10,
LAST NIGHT BUT EIGHT,
Of the gifted and matchless artiste
MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL,
In Waldener's beautiful five act Drama, entitled
FANCHON
THE LITTLE CRICKET,
(Her original character in the play of that name,)
The performance of which has been
PRONOUNCED BY THE PRESS AND
HOUSES CROWDED TO REPLETION
a master-piece of
DRAMATIC SKILL AND BEAUTY.
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY,
COSTUMES, APPOINTMENTS,
AND EXCELLENT CAST.
In active preparation,
A GRAND SPECTACULAR DRAMA.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

HIPPOTHEATRON.
Fourteenth-st., opposite the Academy of Music.
THIS AND EVERY EVENING.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
MELVILLE AND HIS SONS,
NEW POLISH ENTREE.
NEW COMIC PANTOMIMES AND INTERLUDES. NEW
MARIETTA ZANFRETTA,
IN NEW AND ASTOUNDING ACTS.
Young Carpenter, The Talleen Brothers, Olma, Molique,
Young Nicolo, and all
THE MAMMOTH STAR COMPANY.
NOTICE.—HIPPOTHEATRON.—Mr. HENRY COOKE with his wondrous troupe of
DOG AND MONKEY ACTORS,
is engaged, and will shortly appear.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
COMMENCES AT 7½.
THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, Nov. 10,
BULL IN A CHINA SHOP.
Concluding with the Comic Musical Drama, entitled
ROSE OF CASTILE,
which has proved since its production,
A GENUINE SUCCESS.

ARTEMUS WARD!
WHICH HIS NUMBER IS 806.
ARTEMUS WARD AMONG THE MORMONS.
DODWORTH HALL, No. 806 BROADWAY,
Just beyond Stewart's up-town store, opposite 11th-st., next to Grace Church, and over the Spa.
FOURTH WEEK OF ARTEMUS WARD.
HIS ENTERTAINMENT,
HIS PICTURES,
HIS JOURNEY AND HIS JOKES.
A faithful transcript of that which he beheld and experienced on his recent trip to Utah; a chat about the Mormons; and some passing observations on things pertaining and not pertaining to the subject.
Every evening at 8. Doors open at 7½.

HOPE CHAPEL,
NO. 720 BROADWAY.
WOODROFFE'S BOHEMIAN GLASS BLOWERS.
SIXTH WEEK OF TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS.
OPEN EVERY EVENING, and on
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.
THE MOST NOVEL EXHIBITION IN THE CITY.
SEE THE WONDERFUL GLASS STEAM ENGINES.
Admission 25 cents. Commences at 7¾.

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GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.
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PIANO FORTES are recommended by Gottschalk, Mason, Berge, Fradel, and others, as possessing double the volume of tone and musical quality of pianos of a corresponding scale made upon the ordinary plan. Warerooms corner 14th-st. and 3d-av., N. Y.

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These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each piano.

MASON & HAMLIN RESPECTFULLY announce that they have now completed the occupation of their greatly enlarged factory, and effected other arrangements for the large increase of their manufacturing facilities. They therefore confidently expect to be able henceforward to supply orders for their CABINET ORGANS promptly, without that inconvenient delay to which purchasers have been subjected, from the fact that for more than a year past they have been continually several hundred instruments behind orders. An assortment of styles from $110 to $600 each may be found at their New-York warerooms, No. 7 Mercer-st.

FORTY PIANOS, MELODEONS, AND CABINET ORGANS at wholesale or retail. New 7-Octave Pianos for $250. Second-hand Pianos at great bargains; prices from $60 to $200. All the above instruments to let, and rent allowed, if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. 10,000 sheets of Music, a little soiled, at 1½ cents per page. Cash paid for second-hand Pianos. HORACE WATERS,
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A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY.
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MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.
TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
At 4 P. M. for children; at 8 P. M. for gentlemen.
Call for a circular.

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All the fashionable dances are taught in one quarter. Classes for beginners are now forming. Send for circular.

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Classes Wednesdays and Saturdays at 4 P. M. Mondays and Thursdays, commencing Monday, Nov. 21.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING-SCHOOL, No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.—A SATURDAY MORNING CLASS for children will commence Nov. 5, at 10½, to meet once a week. Those desirous of securing places will please call on Monday, Wednesday or Thursday, after 3 P. M. See circular for terms.

J. H. SEARING, PRIVATE DANCING Academy, No. 392 4th-av., near 28th-st. Classes for ladies and masters at 4 o'clock; for gentlemen at 8. Private lessons given every day for those who wish to learn quickly.

FROM PORT ROYAL.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARAGO.

An Exciting Chase at Sea.

Supposed Capture of the Pirate Tallahassee.

The United States transport *Arago*, HENRY A. GADSDEN, commanding, from Port Royal, S. C., at 12 o'clock M., Sunday, Nov. 6, consigned to Maj. STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster U. S. A., arrived at 3:30 P. M., Wednesday, Nov. 9.

At 9 o'clock Monday morning, Nov. 7, being in company with a steamer supposed to be the United States ship *Huntsville* or *Montgomery*, sighted a steamer whose actions being quite suspicious, gave chase to the northeastward. At 10 o'clock the stranger was headed off by meeting another steamer supposed to be the United States gunboat *Margaret & Jessie*. The stranger then stood to the northward and westward, evidently crowding all steam and sail, and fast closed with the *Huntsville*, which vessel commenced firing, and was, after the first few shots, which fell short, replied to by the stranger, and a desultory fire kept up by both vessels for two hours. At 2 P. M. we were joined by another steamer, supposed to be the United States gunboat *Banshee*, the chased and pursuers doing their best, and nearing the land fast to the eastward of Cape Lookout. At 3:30 P. M., the land being in full view, and the "chased" hemmed in by the fast vessels after her, kept on our course for New-York.

The stranger answered fully the description of the *Tallahassee*, was very fast, and had guns of long range, and was unquestionably captured before dark, the whole of the pursuing vessels being in good positions to prevent her escape, and the land being within ten miles of her at 3:30 P. M.

A flag-of-truce steamer left Hilton Head for Savannah Sunday to further arrange matters for the general exchange.

None of the fleet containing rebel prisoners had arrived Sunday morning.

FROM SHERIDAN'S ARMY.

Soldiers and Citizens Captured by Mosby's Men—Capture of Capt. Brewster—Seven out of Twenty-two Prisoners Sentenced to Die—Three are Hanged, One Shot, Three Make their Escape—How it was Done—Interesting Particulars from the Escaped Prisoners.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WINCHESTER, Va., Monday, Nov. 7, 1864.

I have to record another heartless outrage by MOSBY's men. The particulars have just been communicated to me by Corporal and Acting Commissary-Sergeant CHARLES E. MARVIN, of the Second New-York Cavalry, the only one who escaped, so far as is known at this time, of seven men taken out to execution at 4 o'clock this morning, near Berryville, by Lieut. SMITH, in obedience to an order of Col. MOSBY, alleged to be in retaliation for a like number of men executed by Gen. CUSTER, some time since, near Front Royal. MARVIN's story is, in substance, as follows: On the evening of the 5th inst., (Saturday,) the Second New-York Cavalry, Col. HULL, with other troops, moved from camp, near Cedar Creek, to Newtown, preparatory to going on an expedition the following day, (yesterday.) MARVIN, having no particular business with the command, consented to return to camp Sunday morning, with Corporal JAMES BENNETT, (also of the Second New-York,) whose horse had given out for want shoes. When they had reached a point two miles south of Newtown, two men, whom they supposed to be Union soldiers, as they wore blue uniforms, rode up to them, and after making some commonplace remark about the weather, MARVIN asked to what regiment they belonged? The response was, "The Seventeenth;" and immediately the question was asked, "What regiment do you belong to?" The response was, "Second New-York." No sooner had this been uttered, than pistols were presented, and the "d—m Yankee sons of ——" were ordered to surrender. The strangers proved to be Lieutenant HORN and a private belonging to MOSBY's command. MARVIN and his companion could do nothing else but surrender at discretion. They were taken to a party of men commanded by Capt. MOUNTJOY, a short distance from the road, with three infantry men captured on the way, [where the five were stripped of everything, and then taken direct to the house of WILLIAM MARSHALL—a member of MOSBY's command—who resides in Asby's Gap, where they arrived last night; there they were treated courteously, furnished with a good supper and a bed. Just as they had felicitated themselves upon their good fortune in falling into such hospitable hands, and turned over to sleep, they were aroused by an unwelcome visitor, who announced to them that they must prepare at once for execution.

It seems that MOSBY had near at hand twenty-three prisoners, and that he had decided to hang seven of the number, as before stated, in retaliation, as alleged, for seven of his own men said to have been hung by Gen. CUSTER. The seven men had been selected by lot, but upon learning that Lieut. HORN had captured two men belonging to CUSTER's command, MOSBY directed that they should be substituted for two of the infantry men under sentence of death. It was in obedience to this order that MARVIN and BENNETT were aroused from bed and their doom announced to them. MOSBY, at this time, was at Paris, a little village near the easterly entrance to the gap.

Lieut. SMITH having been detailed to murder the party, was directed to carry the sentence into effect one-half mile west of Berryville, on the pike leading to Winchester, where the bodies of the men would be discovered by our troops. On the march to that point—the night being dark—one of the seven succeeded in dropping out unobserved, and has not since been seen.

Arriving at a piece of woods near the spot designated, the prisoners were directed to be seated on the ground. Some preliminary arrangements were made, when these men were taken out and hung up by the neck to the limb of a tree. The remaining three begged to be shot, and the Lieutenant finally acceded to their request; and they stood up in a row to meet death in that form. One of the three, Corp. JAMES BENNETT, was shot through the head and instantly killed. This man belonged to the Second New-York Cavalry. The second man was L. H. HOFFNAGLE, One Hundred and Fifty-third New-York Volunteers, detailed for duty in Quartermasters' Department Nineteenth Army Corps' Headquarters; the ball, fired from a Colt's revolver, struck him in the elbow, and he fell to the ground, but had the good sense to pretend to be dead. The third was MARVIN, who furnishes me with these facts. A man put the muzzle of a revolver to his head and pulled the trigger—the cap did not explode. MARVIN is a powerful fellow, and quick as thought, he knocked the man down, and leaping into the road, ran as only a man can run when his life is at stake. The guard started in pursuit, and fired a number of shots at him, neither of which, however, fortunately took effect. Reaching a piece of woods, he dashed in and climbed a tree. His pursuers passed in close proximity to his place of concealment, but the darkness of the night—it being then about 4 o'clock A. M.—enabled him to escape their scrutiny. As soon as day dawned, MARVIN descended to the ground and proceeded direct to Winchester, where I saw him just after his arrival. The rebel Lieutenant SMITH went up to HOFFNAGLE, (who was shot in the arm and feigning to be dead) after he was shot, and kicking him, in response to a question asked by one of his comrades, said, "Oh, yes, he is dead." HOFFNAGLE subsequently reached a house, where MARVIN saw him this morning. He was in good hands, but will be brought in to-day or to-morrow.

MARVIN says Lieut. SMITH and his men said repeatedly they regretted the necessity of inflicting the death penalty—but they were compelled to obey orders, and yet they hoped "the Yankees" would recapture their prisoners before they could carry the sentence into effect. This was in the early part of the march. It seems, however, SMITH had brought along two canteens of whisky with which he plied his men, and when this began to have its natural effect the men were ripe for any outrage.

MOSBY's men are nearly all young and mounted on splendid horses. The principal part of the command, the men said, was about making a raid to Fairfax Court-house and vicinity—leaving one company to annoy our line of communication between Winchester and Cedar Creek. Lieut. SMITH boasted that EARLY would not permit SHERIDAN to remain in the valley more than four days longer.

In going to the Gap, and returning to the place of execution, the prisoners were not permitted to travel on the public roads, but were taken across fields and through by-roads. The guard seemingly were on the lookout all the time for our cavalry. MOSBY's men expressed a wish to see President LINCOLN reelected, as they wanted to see the "thing" fought out now. They did not believe the North could whip the South, nor the South whip the North—it was about a draw game.

ANOTHER PRISONER ESCAPES—ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

Since writing the above, the man who "dropped out," as described by MARVIN, has been brought in by citizens. His story is an interesting one, and I give herewith the facts as he has stated them to me: This man's name is GEORGE H. SOWLE, Company G, Fifth Michigan Cavalry—about twenty-one years of age, and a native of Essex, Clinton County, Michigan, and has for some time past been cooking for Capt. BREWSTER, Commissary Third Cavalry Division.

SOWLE'S ACCOUNT.

He says that on Saturday morning last Capt. BREWSTER, his orderly, N. CARUTHERS, himself and HENRY BREWSTER, (a citizen, clerk and brother of the Captain,) started from Winchester to go to Cedar Creek, and were just in advance of Gen. TORBERT, who had a large escort with him.

MOSBY'S MEN MET.

Nothing transpired worthy of note until the party had passed through the village of Newtown, and when about half a mile beyond, a squad of ten or fifteen men, wearing blue overcoats, came into the road. Capt. BREWSTER told SOWLE to ride on and see who they were. He rode up to the party, as directed, and asked to what regiment they belonged. No direct answer was given to the question, but they questioned him closely, and asked him which way he was going and who was behind him. He was satisfied they were rebels, from the fact that they had revolvers drawn and concealed under the capes of their overcoats, but he had no opportunity to communicate the fact. Capt. BREWSTER was thrown off his guard by seeing half-a-dozen mail-carriers ahead on the pike, and therefore rode up to SOWLE, when the rebels—as they proved to be, under command of Lieut. HASTE—closed in upon the party, presented their revolvers and told them to surrender, which they, of course, did. At this time Gen. TORBERT's escort was not 100 rods distant. The captives were hurried behind a hill not more than 25 rods from the road, and one of the rebel soldiers even rode upon the hill to see Gen. TORBERT pass.

THE PRISONERS ARE SEARCHED.

The prisoners were searched upon the spot, and nearly everything in the shape of money and clothing was taken from them. Capt. BREWSTER had about $1,200 on his person, and SOWLE about $40. Each of the other men, also, had some money about them. SOWLE concealed two bills in his shirt collar—he supposed one was a twenty and the other a ten dollar bill. When starting for the place of execution the following day a young Miss, who had furnished him with pen, ink and paper to write a few parting words to his family, stood near and he gave her the $20, He said he thought her very good looking, and believing that he would have no further use for the money gave it away. She thanked him for the money, and invited him to call, *if he came that way again!* Upon examining his shirt collar after reaching this place, much to his disgust, he discovered that what he supposed to be a $10 was only a $2 bill.

TAKEN BEFORE MOSBY.

The four prisoners were forthwith marched to Ashby's Gap, which place they reached at about 3 o'clock Saturday afternoon and came to a halt. Here MOSBY, accompanied by about fifty men, rode up and said to Lieut. HASTE, "Well, you have done very well." MOSBY asked what regiments they belonged to. The Captain answered correctly; but SOWLE, knowing MOSBY had a special antipathy against Michiganders, said he belonged to the Seventeenth Pennsylvania Cavalry. CARUTHERS, taking the cue from SOWLE, said he belonged to the same regiment.

MOSBY said to the officer, "Keep them until I come back," and rode off. The Colonel had not returned at dark, when the prisoners were put into a barn a short distance off the road, under command of Capt. MOUNTJOY.

Here the horses captured were tied, and were drawn for by MOSBY's officers.

SEVEN OUT OF TWENTY-TWO TO SUFFER DEATH.

On Sunday morning, these prisoners were marched through the gap to Rectortown, on the Manassas Gap Railroad. Soon after their arrival here, MOSBY came up with about seven hundred men. The prisoners, all told, numbered twenty-seven. They had been brought in from different points. (BENNETT and MARVIN had not yet been brought in.) They were ordered to fall in line, two deep, in front of an old school-house. Five of the prisoners were citizens, four newsboys, and Capt. BREWSTER's brother, and these were liberated, and told to stand aside, leaving twenty-two in line.

MOSBY's Major then said there were seven men out of the twenty-two to be hanged for the seven men executed by Gen. CUSTER near Front Royal, and that the selection would be made by lot. Twenty-two pieces of paper were placed in a hat, seven of them being marked and the others blanks. The hat was passed along the line, and those who drew prizes gave their names and stepped one side in charge of Lieut. HASTE, who was detailed to conduct them forthwith to the place of execution.

THE DOOMED MEN.

The first prize was drawn by a Lieutenant of the Fifth New-York Heavy Artillery—name unknown.

Second prize drawn by Sergt. DODGE, regimental saddler, First Vermont Cavalry.

[DODGE overtook Capt. BREWSTER's party on the pike just before it was captured. His time was out, and he was going to the front to get some papers he had left there.]

Third prize drawn by a man belonging to the Twenty-third Ohio Volunteers—name not known. SOWLE says he knows that he was a cook for an officers' mess at the front, and was on his way to Winchester to purchase butter for the mess when captured.

Fourth prize was drawn by FRANK HOOKER, Co. L, Fifth Michigan Cavalry.

Fifth, sixth and seventh prizes were members of the Fourth West Virginia Infantry, SOWLE thinks, but of this he is not quite certain. The names he does not know.

The prizes all drawn, Capt. BREWSTER, who had drawn a blank, and the other prisoners of war were marched off toward Gordonsville.

The drawing took place about noon on Sunday.

PLACES CHANGED.

The Lieutenant who had drawn the first prize, and the private who had drawn the fifth, it seems, had befriended some family in the vicinity, and they intended to save their lives. MOSBY finally consented to put two troopers in their places, if any were brought in before they reached the place of execution. While this was under consideration, MARVIN and BENNETT, of the Second New-York Cavalry, were brought in, and they were taken from a comfortable bed, as stated by MARVIN, and placed upon the death-roll, in place of the heavy artillery Lieutenant and the private infantryman. The latter were sent on their way rejoicing, as prisoners of war, to Richmond, via Gordonsville.

The death-roll then read as follows:

No. 1—CHARLES E. MARVIN, Second New-York Cavalry, Corporal and Acting Commissary Sergeant.

No. 2—Corp. JAMES BENNETT, Second New-York Cavalry.

No. 3—GEORGE H. SOWLE, Fifth Michigan Cavalry.

No. 4—Sergt. DODGE, First Vermont Cavalry.

No. 5—FRANK HOOKER, Fifth Michigan Cavalry.

No. 6—L. H. HOFFNAGLE, One Hundred and Fifty-third New-York, Quartermaster's Department, Nineteenth Army Corps.

No. 7—Supposed to belong to Fourth West Virginia Infantry or Twenty-third Ohio, name unknown.

Of the above MARVIN and SOWLE escaped uninjured. HOFFNAGLE escaped wounded. Three of the others—HOOKER, DODGE and No. 7—were hanged, and BENNETT was shot dead. It is barely possible there may be some mistake in the disposition of the persons above-named. Both MARVIN and SOWLE (whom I examined separately) agree that four of the seven were murdered—three by hanging.

TO THE PLACE OF EXECUTION.

But to return to SOWLE's account of the affair: It was decided that the condemned men should die one-half mile west of Berryville, where their bodies would be found by our troops. Last night the death-march was commenced. At Ashby's Gap a bed-cord was obtained, and the prisoners' left wrists were tied to the cord, one behind another; one of the guard rode in front and tied one end of the cord to the pommel of his saddle; one man riding behind held the other end of the rope, and five other men, acting as guards, walked where they pleased. At Berry's Ford, on the Shenandoah, all the prisoners except SOWLE wanted to ride across; SOWLE preferred wading, for he thought he might escape by floating down the river. The guard finally put two prisoners at a time upon a horse and they thus forded the river,

SOWLE ESCAPES.

The place designed for the last scene in the tragedy was reached at about 4 o'clock A. M. There was a little rain falling, and as the pike was reached near Berryville, all felt that there was no chance to escape. SOWLE was the first man on the rope. As the party moved into the woods, he discovered a hole in the ground large enough to conceal his body. Slipping the cord from his wrist he dropped quietly into the hole; the rear-guard passed right by without noticing him; the prisoners were halted not ten feet from SOWLE's place of concealment; preparations were being made for the execution; the fatal spot had been reached; SOWLE in his hiding-place heard the guard say that one prisoner had escaped. Quick as thought he bounded out of his hole, across the pike and into a piece of woods where he climbed a tree not 40 rods away. Immediate pursuit was made and shots were fired; but it was dark and he could not be traced; he escaped! In the top of that tree he remained until 11 o'clock this morning—seven hours—until he was so benumbed with cold, and exhausted, having had nothing to eat since yesterday morning, that he could stay there no longer. The agony of those hours no one can know without being similarly situated. Soon after reaching the tree he heard four pistol shots and heard "Oh" uttered, and all was again still. When day dawned he could see three of his companions hanging by the neck to the limb of a tree.

As SOWLE left the tree two citizens came along in a wagon. He ventured to ask them the way to Winchester. They told him, and then asked who he was. Afraid to answer the question correctly, he replied that he was a newspaper boy; had been captured and was released. The citizens were going to Winchester and they brought him here in the wagon. Of the escape of MARVIN, SOWLE knew nothing until he reached Winchester. On his way in a woman asked the party to come in and see "a wounded Yankee." They did so. It proved to be one of the seven, wounded through the shoulder and head; he will be brought in to-morrow. The meeting was a cordial one and SOWLE was exposed. He put on a bold front, and told the citizens with whom he was riding, who he was and all the particulars; they were Union men and had been looking for him; another wounded man had taken refuge with them, and he had said that the first man on the string had escaped uninjured. It would thus appear that there are four of the seven men saved. It is certain, however, that three were hanged, and SOWLE says they are Corporal BENNETT, Second New-York Cavalry, HOFFNAGLE, One Hundred and Fifty-third New-York Volunteers, and FRANK HOOKER, Fifth Michigan Cavalry. More definite information will be obtained to-morrow, when I shall forward a corrected list if necessary.

MOSBY.

MOSBY is described as a pompous somebody—a man who fully appreciates the notoriety he has gained, but of rather pleasing address. In addressing Capt. BREWSTER, he said:

Captain, what do you belong to?

CAPTAIN—I belong to Gen. CUSTER's Staff," &c.

MOSBY—Did you know I had a debt to settle with Gen. CUSTER?

CAPTAIN—No, I did not.

MOSBY—I suppose you didn't know anything about CUSTER's hanging my men near Front Royal?

CAPTAIN—I was not there, and knew nothing about it.

MOSBY—That will do—it will not help your case. And with this the Colonel rode away on his gray horse. Speaking of MOSBY's horse, reminds me that MOSBY told the men that one of his prisoners (he belonged to the Fourth New-York Cavalry, I believe) stole his best horse and escaped some weeks ago.

RANDOM TALK.

MOSBY professes to have two or three men who have their eyes on Gen. CUSTER; "and if they get him," MOSBY says, "he is my meat!" whatever that may mean. He also boasted of having men in Winchester every day, and that his sutler brought goods from Alexandria twice every week.

One of MOSBY's officers remarked that SHERIDAN was "too much for EARLY," and that the latter had no business fighting him. MOSBY's men said they were going on a raid into Alexandria with the Sixth Virginia Cavalry; that before the Yankees knew it they would be in Winchester.

While these random remarks were being made in presence of the prisoners on Sunday, a citizen rode up and told MOSBY that the Eighth Illinois Cavalry had left Thoroughfare Gap.

MOSBY asked the prisoners if they had anything to do with destroying property in the Valley, and they all answered in the negative. MOSBY said, "If I should capture the whole of CUSTER's command, I don't suppose a man in it would know anything about that."

The seven condemned men, while at a house in Ashby's Gap, were allowed time to write letters to their friends, stating that they were going to the gallows, &c. The letters were read and sealed, and then a United States postage-stamp was put on each—MOSBY's men having just captured about $80 worth of stamps from a newspaper boy.

The party seemed to be well supplied with Northern newspapers, up to the 3d inst. One paragraph as to the killing of DUFFIE attracted MOSBY's notice. He thought DUFFIE had not been killed, because he had sent him under guard to Richmond.

Nearly all of MOSBY's men wear blue overcoats.

E. A. PAUL.

Recovery of Gen. Sheridan—The Guerrillas Again—Picket Firing.

MARTINSBURGH, Sunday, Nov. 6, 1864.

Major-Gen. SHERIDAN returned to the front yesterday, having so far recovered from his recent illness as to be able to ride on horseback. Capt. MOORE, of his staff, is better, but not well enough to ride. Still he was determined to go to the front with the General, and was therefore taken out in an ambulance. Nothing but Gen. SHERIDAN's energy of character has enabled him thus early to get out again. Indeed, while all around him were filled with anxiety, he insisted upon it that he was not seriously ill.

MOSBY or some of his disciples was heard from yesterday near Newtown, where a party out foraging were attacked. Two men are reported to have been killed, (one a negro,) three wounded and three or more captured.

All the quartermaster and commissary department reserve trains having been ordered from here to Martinsburgh, the town has resumed its normal quiet condition, and the only break in the monotony is the arrival and departure of trains, this being the half-way station where all trains between Martinsburgh and the front halt over night.

There are yet remaining here some 600 wounded men—nearly all bad cases or those slightly injured—who will be soon returned to the field. The wounded of the last fight have all been brought in from the front. Capt. MATHEWS, of the First Michigan Cavalry, who was severely wounded in the left shoulder in the battle of Winchester, 19th of September, still remains here, and has so far recovered as to be considered out of danger.

Forage is now very scarce in this Valley, and nearly all of the cavalry, as well as all other supplies, have to be wheeled from Martinsburgh, a tedious trip, but one which will not have to be made much longer, if I interpret the signs of the times correctly.

The enemy advanced their pickets night before last, and, as a consequence, there was some random picket-firing on both sides. No loss on either side is reported.

WHY IS IT?

Here it is the day before election, and the Fourth New-York Cavalry has not received tickets yet. At a vote taken a few days since there were 100 for Mr. LINCOLN and 26 for McCLELLAN. E. A. PAUL.

FROM HAVANA.

News from Mexico, Porto Rico, &c.

HAVANA, Saturday, Nov. 5.

The *Diario* publishes this extract from the *Estafette* of Oct. 14: "Robberies take place on the roads to Mexico, Puebla, Orizaba and Vera Cruz. On all sides travelers are attacked. The brigands increase in numbers and courage."

A letter from Monte Christi, in this morning's papers, states that on the night of Oct. 23 a bad fire occurred in the Spanish encampment there, which came near destroying both the camp and town. Some reports say it was originated by the soldiers themselves.

The Cadiz steamer brings Porto Rico dates of the 31st ult.

The Spanish brig *Vestal* arrived there on the 26th ult., from Montevideo, with three captains, two mates and five sailors put on board by the pirate *Florida*. These men belonged to the vessels *Snow Squall*, *Mandarin* and *Ocean*, captured and burned by the corsair.

A recent decree of the Queen, promoting all officers below Captains, in the armies of Spain, one grade, causes quite a sensation here, and is regarded as a political move to gain the favor of the army, in the event of political troubles which are menacing the Government.

On Thursday last, the Captain-General took up his residence in his palace in this city, and extensive preparations are making for the State ball on the 19th.

Owing to the cool weather, the health of the city and harbor could not be better.

Yesterday, a committee of influential persons waited on Gen. DULCE, with a petition, to be presented through him to ISABELLA I., that all negroes be declared free after the expiration of twenty-four years from Jan. 1, 1865, each receiving a salary during the four last years of $8 per month, the greater part of which may be retained until the freedom of the slave is accomplished.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 9.

THE ELECTION NEWS IN WASHINGTON.

There is positively nothing doing in the several departments of Government, nor anything in the way of news; election interests have superseded all others. The results of the late grand Union victory fill all loyal hearts with profoundest joy. In addition to the splendid indorsement given to the present Administration, the majorities for Mr LINCOLN are so overwhelming, so spontaneous, so unsectional, that all cavil is silenced, and the fact established beyond peradventure, that the rebellion is to have no quarter, that the Government is to be sustained in its measures to that end, and that the people will brook no attempt to end the war in any other way than by force of arms.

SERENADE TO THE PRESIDENT.

Late last night, or rather early this morning, a body of Pennsylvanians serenaded the President, and tendered him their congratulations upon the successful result of the election just closed. President LINCOLN appeared and cordially thanked his friends for the demonstration.

A NEW SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

The statements made by one of the New-York papers, that no loan will be put upon the market for the present by the Secretary of the Treasury, is without foundation. Mr. FESSENDEN will, within the coming fortnight, place a new seven-thirty loan upon the market, but has adopted the policy of no further expansion of the gold interest-bearing debt; and henceforth this course will be pursued by the Secretary.

NEWS FROM CITY POINT.

The steamer *Cossack* arrived here this morning at 6 o'clock, from City Point, with the army mails. Parties from the front report that the movements of the rebels, during the past few days, has caused the belief that LEE is meditating an attack upon our lines at some point. Our troops are ready and willing to receive him. Up to 10 o'clock yesterday morning, the hour at which the *Cossack* left City Point, all was quiet, with the exception of some firing between the sharpshooters in front of Fort Hell.

The heavy rains of the past few days have placed some of the roads in a bad condition, but a few days of sunshine will soon dry them up again.

Gen. GRIFFIN came up from City Point on the *Cossack* as a passenger.

CONGRATULATING THE PRESIDENT.

To-day President LINCOLN received a number of dispatches from prominent parties throughout the country, congratulating him upon his reëlection to the Presidency.

SENT TO THE DRY TORTUGAS.

Fifteen enlisted men, under sentence of court-martial, were taken from the Old Capitol Prison today, and sent to Gen. DIX at New-York, who will forward them to the Dry Tortugas to serve out their terms of sentence. They are principally deserters who were to be shot, but whose sentences were commuted to imprisonment at the Dry Tortugas during the rebellion.

DEATHS IN HOSPITAL.

The following deaths of soldiers are reported today: Chas. Eldridge, Co. I, Eleventh New-York; Alfred Rutty; John Henan, Co. C, Eighty-first Pennsylvania; D. C. Waters, Nineteenth New-York Battery; John Crabtree, Co. H, Thirty-seventh Wisconsin.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

THAT STORY.

The story published to-day that Atlanta had been burned, and that SHERMAN was marching directly for Charleston, S. C., is not believed in military circles. The official information received yesterday from Gen. SHERMAN cannot now, for prudential reasons, be made public; but it may be said that the prospect of success in his present movements is highly encouraging, and that his supplies are ample and in no danger of interruption.

MILITARY CRIMINALS.

Fifteen enlisted men, under sentence of court-martial were taken from the Old Capitol Prison to-day, and sent to Gen. DIX at New-York, who will forward them to the Dry Tortugas to serve out the terms of their sentence. They are principally deserters, who had been sentenced to be shot, but whose punishment was commuted to imprisonment in the Dry Tortugas during the rebellion.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Nov. 7.

The frigate *Colorado* has arrived.

The monitor *Monadnoc* sailed yesterday afternoon.

A heavy rain storm set in this afternoon.

The mail steamer *Webster* brought down from City Point fifty rebel prisoners, but now news.

Found Drowned.

FORT HAMILTON, Wednesday, Nov. 9.

Acting Coroner BENNETT, of Bay Ridge, held an inquest here to-day upon the body of a woman about 35 years of age, with dark-brown hair, good teeth, wearing a black flounced dress and frilled sleeves. She had been in the water about 12 days. Verdict—"found drowned."

Sailing of the Canada.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Nov. 9.

The steamship Canada sailed at 9 o'clock this morning with 20 passengers for Liverpool, 16 for Halifax, and $3,237 in specie.

From Chattanooga.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Nov. 9.

The military situation at Chattanooga is unchanged.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Nov. 4.

Arrived bark *Orsini*, from Port Stanley, with the cargo of ship *Snow Squall*.

The Reported Resignation of Gen. McClellan.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 9.

The publication that Gen. McCLELLAN has resigned his commission as a Major-General is not verified on inquiry at the War Department, which has received no such notification whatever.

Death.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Nov. 9.

ELISHA COPELAND, City Auditor, died suddenly last evening.

Arrests for Illegal Voting.

Wm. BUCKLEY, of No. 229 Water-street, made complaint before Justice DOWLING yesterday at the Tombs Police Court, against NICHOLAS VAN GILDER, whom he charges with having voted illegally at the Second poll district of the Second Ward. When VAN GILDER offered his vote, he gave his residence as No. 1 Fulton Market. Upon being challenged he swore in his vote, after which inquiry was made and it was found that no man of the name of the accused had lived at No. 1 Fulton Market; and, moreover, that the place was not a dwelling, but merely a cellar under the market. Officer HAYS, of the Second Precinct, arrested VAN GUILDER, and Justice DOWLING committed him for trial in default of one thousand dollars bail.... JOHN SIMMS and JOSEPH BAIRD were arrested by the Twenty-third Precinct Police, charged with attempting to vote illegally. The prisoners were taken before Justice DOWLING, and committed to await an examination.... Mr. JOHN GILL, of No. 101 East Twenty-sixth-street, caused the arrest of HUGH HAVILAND, a soldier, 38 years of age, on the charge of having deposited a fraudulent vote. Justice KELLY committed him.... A sailor, named NATHAN B. LUTHER, was taken into custody by Officer VAN WALKINSHAW, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, charged with having voted illegally. Justice DOWLING committed the accused to await the production of evidence against him.... A man named WM. H. GREEN was taken into custody by the Seventeenth Precinct Police, on the charge of inducing soldiers to vote illegally. He was committed to Prison at the Essex Market Court.

Evening Exchange.

$10,000 Amer. Gold..b3	256	100 N. Y. Cen. R......	128¾
5,000 do..............	256	200 M. S. & N. I.........	78¾
40,000 do..............	257	400 do..............	78¾
20,000 do.........b3	257	100 do..............	78¾
70,000 do..............	256½	800 do..............	78¾
20,000 do.........b3	256½	100 do..............	79
10,000 do.........s60	255	900 do..........b3	79
30,000 do.........s3	256½	100 do..............	78⅞
40,000 O. & M. Cer.....	43	300 do..........s3	78⅞
10,000 do.........b10	42¾	100 do..........b5	78⅞
1500 Erie Railway.....	104⅜	100 do..........s3	78⅞
600 do..............	104⅜	200 Cleve. & Pitts......	108
700 do..............	104⅜	100 Clev.& Tol.........	116
800 do.........b5	104⅜	500 do..........s3	116
500 do.........b3	104⅜	50 Chi. & R. I........	104¼
100 do..............	104⅜	200 do..............	104¼
100 do.........s3	104⅜	500 do..........b3	104⅜
100 Hudson R. R.......	125¼	500 Chic. & N. W......	48
300 do..............	125¾	100 do..........b3	48
100 do.........b3	125¾	200 Chi. & N.W.Pr......	85¼
400 Reading R.......b3	140⅜	200 do..........b3	85¾
200 do..............	140⅜	100 do..............	85¾
200 do..............	141	200 Mariposa Min.......	38¼

Stocks after the call were rather dull. Gold sold down to 254, and stood at that at close of report.

[Advertisement.]

FALSE DELICACY.

The friends of those who are troubled with bad breath, and, through over-squeamishness, dislike to refer to it, commit a positive and cruel mistake, especially if they are aware of the merits and great efficacy of the Fragrant Sozodont. This is the true and only remedy for the difficulty; there is no valid excuse for a bad breath now.

Sold by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

Dr. W. H. Gregg:

DEAR SIR: I have been suffering for a long time with what physicians call Disease of the *Prostate Gland*, and *Retention of Urine*, and was unable to obtain any relief until I used CONSTITUTION WATER, which began to produce its curative effect after taking one or two doses, and no man can be more grateful than I at the results, having suffered all that a man could suffer and live; and rather than be deprived of the medicine, I would be willing to pay *Fifty Dollars* a bottle for it.

It has not only cured me, but several other officers in my district have been cured by it, and I would recommend everybody suffering from any diseases of the kidneys to use Constitution Water.

RICHARD LUSH,
Sergeant Ninth Ward Police.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1861.

Sold wholesale by MORGAN & ALLEN, No. 46 Cliff-st., and all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

A BAD BREATH THE GREATEST CURSE THE HUMAN FAMILY IS HEIR TO.—How many lovers it has separated—how many friends forever parted! The subject is so delicate your nearest friend will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the fact yourself. To effect a radical cure use the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as a dentrifice, night and morning. It also beautifies the complexion, removing all tan, pimples and freckles, leaving the skin soft and white. For sale by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Columbia, from New-Orleans—Miss Frances Grace, Leon Carracaburn, W. P. Chase, W. Fernandez, Juan Saremento, A. Mattet, Fausta Mora, Antonio Valdes, Mme. Florence Montcleve, Carlos Espina, M. Rodriguez, Francis Lengoria, Manuel Rodriguez, F. Hernandes and lady, Job Leonard, James M. Lawton.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 40 | Sun sets..... 4 48 | Moon sets.. 3 00

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 4 11 | Gov. Island.. 5 00 | Hell Gate.. 6 22

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Nov. 9.

Cleared.

Steamship Lafayette, (Fr.,) Bocarde, Havre, George Mackenzie.

Brig C. C. Van Horn, (Br.,) Merriam, St. John, N. B., A. Smithers & Co.

Schooner Hume, Fowler, Philadelphia, Bentley, Smith & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Carolina, Buckley, Beaufort, N. C., 54 hours, with cotton, naval stores and passengers to Murray & Nephew. Oct. 28, on the outward passage, at 11:30 P. M., Barnegat bearing N. W. 15 miles, saw a suspicious looking steamer, showing no lights; fired two guns; had another steamer lying by her; supposed her to be a privateer, and kept on our course; wind N. N. W., blowing heavy.

Steamship Columbia, Barton, Havana Nov. 5, with mails and passengers to Sofford, Tileston & Co. Nov. 8, off Capes Delaware, passed a side-wheel lead colored steamship, supposed to be a U. S. gunboat, bound S.

U. S. steam transport Arago, Gadsden, Port Royal, S. S., Nov. 6, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Ship Resolute, Harris, Liverpool 30 ds., with mdse. and 432 passengers to Williams & Guion. 5th inst., off the South Shoals, saw a U. S. gunboat cruising. Same time, saw an iron can buoy adrift. Had two deaths and one birth on the passage.

Ship Lawrence, Johnson, Liverpool 34 ds., with coal to Lawrence, Giles & Co.

Bark Ellen Morrison, (of New-London,) McCarthy, Barbados Oct. 16, with molasses to Daniel Trowbridge, of New-Haven. Has heavy weather the entire passage. Nov. 2, took a heavy gale from the S. W., which lasted until the 4th, when in lat. 36 30, lon. 73, at 10 P. M., the wind came out W., and blew a hurricane for 36 hours; hove to; shipped a sea which stove bulwarks, shifted cargo and did other damage; was compelled to scud before the gale, when she split sails, etc. Nov. 7, lat. 35 20, lon. 72, spoke schr. Ocean Wave, of Bangor, from Santa Cruz for New-York, with mainmast gone; wanted provisions, but could not supply her. Sld. in co. with brig Carmelita, Jansen, for New-York.

Bark Villafranca, (of St. Andrew's, N. B.,) Hill, St. Martin's 31 ds.; is bound to Westerpool, N. B.; put into this port in distress, having carried away maintopsail-yard, sprung mizzenmast, lost and entire suit of sails, etc.

Bark John Wesley, (of Searsport,) Patten, Cardiff 38 ds., with railroad iron to R. P. Buck & Co. Been 22 ds. west of the Banks with strong westerly gales; stove bulwarks, etc.

Bark John Griffin, (of Nassau, N. P.,) Strut, Cardenas 13 ds., in ballast to James E. Ward & Co. 8th inst., lat. 39 22, lon. 71 52, picked up a boat, painted lead color outside and white inside. Sld. in co. with bark Ellen Stephens, for New-York.

Bark Charles Edwin, Tibbits, Cow Bay 31 ds., with coal to Miller & Houghton. Oct. 31, lat. 37, lon. 68 50, spoke ship Gem of the Ocean, and procured a supply of provisions and a compass from her. Have had heavy westerly gales; had decks swept of everything moveable; stove boats, lost and split sails, lost binnacle compass, etc.

Bark Stella, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Trefry, Antwerp 34 ds., with mdse. and 189 passengers to Wm. F. Schmidt & Son. Oct. 22, in a gale from S. E. to N., lost foretopmast, topgallantmast, hatch houses, galley, lost and split sails, etc.

Bark Ellen Stevens, (of Portland,) Mountfort, Cardenas 12 ds., with sugar and molasses to master. Has had some heavy weather, and received some trifling damage.

Bark Junior, (Ham.,) Zwauck, Hamburg 53 ds., in ballast and passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Has had heavy weather; lost and split sails, etc.

Bark James E. Ward, Nickels, Nuevitas 10 ds., with sugar, etc., to James E. Ward & Co. Left no vessels.

Bark Casco, Gardner, Trinidad 15 ds., with sugar to Geo. S. Stephenson & Co.

Bark C. Bell, (of Mattapoisett,) Fisher, Talcahuana April 26, and Fayal Aug. 29, with oil to A. H. Davis. Sept. 24, while lying to under close-reefed maintopsail, shipped a sea which stove bulwarks, lost boat, etc. Sept. 26, lat 41, lon. 40, spoke ship Minerva Smith, of New-Bedford. Sherman, cruising, with 170 bbls. sperm oil; she reported the day previous, lat. 40, lon. 48, spoke ship A. R. Tucker, with 130 bbls. sperm; barks Stella, of New-Bedford, Blackburn, clean; Platina, of New-Bedford, Hamblin, with 100 bbls. sperm.

Brig Salinas, (of Barbados,) Michener, Para 22 ds., with rice, etc., to L. E. Amsinck. Aug. 21, on the outward passage, boarded a lumber laden brig, waterlogged, abandoned, and both masts gone, apparently a long time in that condition. Sld. in co. with brig Julia, for New-York.

Brig Sarah Flagg, (of St. Christopher,) Wood, Havana 12 ds., in ballast to Miller & Houghton. 7th inst., off [illegible] negat, saw the spars of a fore and aft schr., with rigging attached, apparently not long in the water.

Brig Delphin, (Brem.,) Haan, Gonaives 17 ds., with logwood to H. G. Schmidt & Co. Oct 29, lat. 24 [illegible], lon. 37, saw U. S. steamer Vanderbilt, strg. S. Nov. 8, Absecom bearing W. N. W. 20 miles, saw the wreck of a large vessel, with one spar and two yards attached, standing.

Brig Korat, (of East Machias,) Elliott, Cienfuegos 18 ds., with sugar to F. Talbot & Co.

Brig Emma, (of Nassau, N. P.,) Howe, Matamoras 18 ds., with cotton, wool, etc., to Merchant & Carman.

Brig Penniman, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Pickett, Remedios 10 ds., with sugar and molasses to Peck & Church. Left no vessels.

Brig Starlight, (of Windsor, N. S.,) McDonald, Matamoras 24 ds., with cotton to G. Bennett. Nov. 4, Great Egg Harbor, saw a sunken ship, with topmasts above water.

Brig Hope, (of St. Vincent,) Durant, St. Vincent 20 ds., with molasses to Middleton & Co. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig Jacques Binie, (Fr.,) Vincent, St. Pierre, N. F., 19 ds., with fish to Rorke & De Girardin.

Brig Nellie, (of St. Andrew's, N. B.,) Houghton, Old Harbor, Jam., 23 ds., with logwood to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Brig Santiago, (Span.,) Unror, St. Domingo 25 ds., in ballast to A. C. Rossire & Co.

Brig Mathilde, (Dan.,) Piper, Halifax 10 ds., with fish to Jones & Lough.

Brig H. C. Berry, (of Nassau, N. P.,) Holston, Havana 8 ds., in ballast to James E. Ward & Co.

Brig A. V. Merrick, Norden, Cardenas 7 ds., with sugar to master.

Brig Charles Albert, (of Shelburne, N. S.,) Hardy, Glace Bay 6 ds., with coal to Brett, Son & Co. Has had heavy weather.

Brig Nelly Hewett, Bucklin, Pictou, N. S., 14 ds., with coal to F. E. Bradshaw.

Schr. Sarah Wooster, Lord, Ellsworth 10 ds., with lumber to J. Boynton's Son & Co. Experienced heavy weather; lost boat, etc.

Schr. Enoch Moore, Allen, Caicos Island 10 ds., with salt to master. Nov. 5, lat. 35 39, lon. 75 09, in a gale from N. W., lost jibboom, foretopmast, two jibs, etc.

Schr. Shannon, (of Nassau, N. P.,) Roberts, Eleuthera 8 ds., with fruit and old metal to James Douglass. Left no vessels.

Schr. H. Middleton, (of Brookhaven,) Rayner, Havana 7 ds., in ballast to master.

Schr. Anthony Kelley, Prior, Port Royal 4 ds., in ballast to S. C. Styles.

Schr. Eliza, Meyer, St. Kitts 23 ds., with salt to Jones & Lough.

Schr. M. G. Whipple, Tarr, Ragged Island 14 ds., with salt to master.

Schr. Aid, Bunker, Washington 2 ds., with coal for Hudson.

Schr. Wm. O. Irish, Rathbone, Georgetown 4 ds., coal.

Schr. A P. Howe, Soper, Georgetown 4 ds., with coal.

Schr. D. B. Warner, Smith, Georgetown 3 ds., coal.

Schr. C. S. Watson, Wicks, Fortress Monroe, wood.

Schr. J. R. Durfee, Davis, Newbern 3 ds.

Schr. Lion, Furbush, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Paran, Clark, Elizabethport, for Boston.

WIND—At sunset, S. W.

Sailed.

Steamships Lafayette, (Fr.,) for Havre; Eagle, for Havana; City of Port-au-Prince, for Port-au-Prince; Star of the South, Empire, Page, City of Bath, Constitution, Fairbanks, R. B. Minturn.

Ships Mary O'Brien, Granite State.

Schr. Alice Handy.

Miscellaneous.

The brig Estefana, while at anchor in quarantine yesterday, was run into by the steam transport City of Bath, carrying away the brig's bowsprit, jibboom-head, etc. At the same time, she also ran into the brig Emma, carrying away her jibboom, and doing her some other damage.

The ship Wm. Wirt, from Antwerp for New-York, was fallen in with on the 6th inst., in lat. 39 40, lon. 68, with rudder gone and leaking badly, with four feet of water in the hold. Captain and crew were taken off by the schr. Pioneer, and landed at Boston this morning.

Spoken, &c.

Autocrat—ship, from Boston for Callao, Oct. 31, lat. 4 50, lon. 69 50.

Island Light—ship, from New-York for Liverpool, Oct. 16, lat. 41 15, lon. 61 50.

Rockaway—bark, hence for Liverpool, Nov. 2, lat. 46 66, lon. 71 20.

Valencia—brig, of Boston, bound N., with foremast head and fore and maintopmast gone,) Nov. 4, lat. 35 12, lon. 74 40.

Wickapee—brig, of St. John, N. B., for Boston, (with for-topgallantmast gone, and foremast gone,) Nov. 2, lat. 40 17, lon. 65 20.

Domestic Ports.

BOSTON, Nov. 9—Arr. ship Memnon, from Trapani; barks Lemuel, from Malaga; Radiant, from Jeremie; brigs Times, from Gonaives; Perseverance, from Cardenas.

Foreign Ports.

At Gonaives, Nov. 24, bark Celestial, ldg.; Br. schr. Walrus, for Boston in 8 ds.

At Cienfuegos, Oct. 22, bark Undine, for Boston in 12 days.

At Para, Oct. 18, schr. Enchantress.

[PER AFRICA.]

Arr. from New-York, Harriet Spaulding, Bremen 20th, Wilhelmina, Bremerhaven; Champion, Lisbon; Carl, Barcelona; America, Liverpool; A. E. Lovett, Havre; Cardiff, Straits of Sunda; Edson and W. A. Platania, Cadiz; Lydia, Hiawatha and Sir H. Waterman, at Callao; Swallow, at Malaga; Glacier, at Valparaiso.

Arr. from Bangor, Faustina, Bridgewater.

Arr. from San Francisco, Antelope, Manila; Commander-in-Chief, Callao.

In consequence of the success of the Union Army and the

FALL IN GOLD!

I now offer the whole of my Stock of

Gentlemen's

FURNISHING GOODS,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

UNDER SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.

200 dozen Merino Under Shirts, each....$2 25
150 dozen Merino Under Shirts, each....2 75
100 dozen Merino Drawers, pair....2 75
400 dozen Merino Shirts, each....3 00
100 dozen Merino Drawers, pair....3 00
50 dozen Merino Shirts, each....3 25
50 dozen Merino Drawers, pair....3 25
40 dozen Merino Shirts, each....5 00
10 dozen Merino Drawers, pair....5 00

SHIRTS.

Negligee Shirts, all Wool, cut 38 inches long, $2 75 to $5 00
Printed Muslin Shirts....3 25
White Shirts, Wamassetta Mills....4 00
White Shirts, New York Mills....4 50

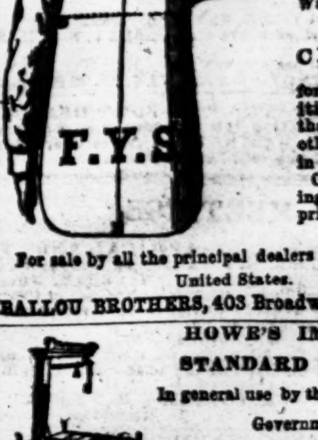
SILK SCARFS.

100 dozen, all Silk....$1 00 each
80 dozen, all Silk....1 25 each
100 dozen, all Silk....1 75 each
200 dozen, Pure Roman, worth $4....2 75 each
300 dozen, Silk and Wool....1 00 each
75 dozen, Silk and Wool....1 25 each
50 dozen, Silk and Wool....1 50 each
60 dozen, Silk and Wool....1 75 each
1000 dozen Neck-Ties,....from 25c. to 1 00 each

STEEL COLLARS.

Gents' Steel Collars....$0 50 pair
Gents' Cuffs....0 75 pair
Ladies' Steel Collars....0 50 each
Ladies' Steel Cuffs....0 75 pair

S. W. H. WARD,
No. 387 BROADWAY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.



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HOWE'S IMPROVED
STANDARD SCALES.
In general use by the United States Government.
Every scale warranted.

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No. 194 Broadway New-York.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS, RESPONSIBLE canvasser, to bring before the public copies of the great National engraving, "The Past and Present of the United States," the publication being indorsed by Hon. Edward Everett. With a capable, responsible person, a liberal arrangement will be made, and the control of the entire work given. No others need apply. Address, with references as to capability and responsibility, Box No. [illegible] New-York Post-office.

AT NO. 57 WEST 24TH-STREET.—THE second floor and front room, third floor, with board.